PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Routes and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

TEN PAGES.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK. BOMBAY BRANCH. RICHEST IN CREAM. UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,759.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
26th June	PERSIA	7951	CHINA	7912
10th July	SALSETTE	6000		
17th ,,	HIMALAYA	6898		
24th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10612
31st ,,	EGYPT	7912		
7th Augt.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th ,,	ARABIA	7903		
21st ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
28th ,,	OCEANA	6610		
4th Sept.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9500
11th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558		
18th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	7050
25th ,,	PERSIA	7951		
2nd Octr	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10620
9th ,,	EGYPT	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the Importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 1 and 1-30 o'clock p. m. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and none will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Mail Steamer.

[illegible] on board the

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to
W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE — Booked by all Lines, Continental Railway Tickets procured.

PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA — Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.

BERTHS — Carefully selected.

HANDBOOK [illegible] — With full particulars, sent gratis on application.

PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES — Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
TRIESTE	5,093	S. Cilinak	1st July 1909
KOERNER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Aug. 1909
TRIESTE	5,093	S. Cilinak	1st Sept. 1909
KOERNER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Oct. 1909
AFRICA	4,719		1st Nov. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,781	M. Dabcevich	16th ,, 1909
KOERNER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Dec. 1909
PRAGA	3,895	G. Gilhuber	16th ,, 1909

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 3 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
NIPPON	6,350	H. Tarabochia	24th July 1909.

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to,
W. DENSO,
Agent,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy
Mansion House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

You want Beautiful Teeth

—for health's sake, for beauty's sake. It is quite easy to have pure white and beatiful teeth; to keep them in perfect condition; arrest decay.

All you require is a good brush and

Rowland's Odonto

"For Your Teeth."

It thoroughly cleanses the teeth and leaves a delightful fragrance in the mouth. It contains no grit,

Buy it, because it's best. 2/9 at your own chemists. Rowland & Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. L. S. Gardener, 28, Forbes Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI Direct,

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date. about	Time.
WAROONGA	2,510	Mon 28th June	noon.
KASARA	1,195	Thur 1st July	9 a.m.
DUMRA	1,695	Fri. 2nd July	6 a.m. †

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,510 tons, 28th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on THURSDAY, 1st July calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER sailing on or about 3rd July.

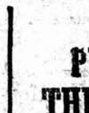
FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

28th June, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
[illegible]AZIE	4,147	Magnen	8th July 1909
[illegible]LE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	5th Aug. ,,
[illegible]RRA	5,858	Martin	30th Sept. ,,
DUMBEA	5,688	X	28th Oct. ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	Rebufat	25th Nov. ,,
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	23rd Dec. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austria Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,338	Martin	16th July 1909.
DUMBEA	5,688	X	13th Aug. ,,

For further particulars apply to—
L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Albert Building Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th July 1909.
R RUBATTINO	4,580	L Manchini	15th Aug. 1909.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Sept. 1909.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	,, 900 *	,, 575	

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 500 Single and Rs. 750 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 828; 2nd Class Rs. 559. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	T. Dini	17th Aug. 1909.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept 1909.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to [illegible] to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued,
Subject to alterations.
For further particulars apply to—
G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT,
No. 59 HORNBY ROAD.

BANK OF BOMBAY,

SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

TO SMOKERS ONLY.

HIGH CLASS INDIAN CIGARS

Manufactured by the leading Cigar Manufacturers of India:—

SPENCER AND CO., LD.
MC DOWELL AND CO., LD,
OAKES AND CO., LD.

The best in Dutch Havanas, and Real Manilla Cigars.

A choice selection of

FRESH EGYPTIAN and AMERICAN CIGARETTES, TOBACCOS, and SMOKERS' REQUISITES always in Stock.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

ORIENTAL CIGAR CO.,
69, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

CENTENARY. 1809-1909.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1908, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.

Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.

Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—
CROFT, MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point.)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi.
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank exchanges the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

J. BLACK,
BOMBAY *Ag. Manager.*

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,468,244·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong,	Yokohama.	Washington,
Canton.	Colon,	Panama,
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/48, Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... ,, 15,500 000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Aming-Hsien	Linyang	Fakiang
Changchung	Lyeas	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mingtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hanoi	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

STORMY
RAIN
CHANGE
FAIR
VERY DRY

BAROMETERS

CORRECT FORECAST OF WEATHER CHANGES.

Make your own observations and watch the progress of the monsoon.

Diameter	6½ ins.	Rs. 15/8
,, ...	7½ ,, ...	,, 22
,, ...	9 ,, ...	,, 30

Rope pattern circular light oak-cased Aneroid Barometer, visible movement, cream enamel dial.

Diameter	7½ ins.	Rs. 26
,, ...	8½ ,, ...	,, 36

Plain polished wood-cased Aneroid Barometer, visible movement, white enamel dial, high grade.

Length 19 Inches ..... Rs. 18.

Combined Aneroid Barometer and Thermometer, the former has visible movement, can be had in carved floral design or banjo shape polished wood cases.

Nickel, Rs. 32½ Silver, high-grade ..... Rs. 70.

Watch shape pocket Barometer and altitude register.

Rs. 120.

Silver pocket set of Barometer, Thermometer, Compass and Altitude register, very compact and accurate, in case.

MARCKS & Co., LTD., {BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE DEEP WELL TOOL & BORING CO., LTD., } ST. ALBANS, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Complete Plants for Drilling and Equipping Wells for Gas, Oil, Salt, or other Minerals.

A NEW AND ENTIRELY REVISED ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE WILL SHORTLY BE PUBLISHED.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

Cable Address—"BORING," ST. ALBANS. A. B. C. & LIEBER'S CODES.

MONGINI BROTHERS'

RESTAURANT & CONFECTIONERY,

25-27-29 Ghurch Gate Street, BOMBAY.

FRUITS for DESSERT.

		Rs.	a.
Crystallised Assorted Fruits...	Per lb.	1	8
French Fruits in Syrup—Apricots, Peaches, Pears, Macedoine, Reine Claude, Raspberries, Cherries	per bot.	1	12
"All Gold" Brand Californian Fruit (large 2½ lbs. tins), Bartlett Pears, Lemon Cling, Peaches, Apricots, Queen Anne Cherries, etc.	per tin	1	0
Excelsior Peeled Muscat Grapes	per tin	1	0
Evaporated Stewed Prunes	per tin	1	0
Cherries in Maraschino	per bot.	1	12
Finest Muscotel Raisins	per large jar	2	0
Finest Almonds and Raisins	,, ,,	2	8
French Plums	per jar	1	4

SEND FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

Telegrams—"MONGI BROS., BOMBAY," Telephone No. 325.

THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL
POONA.

Select Hotel for European Gentry only.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

ANOTHER RECORD FOR DUNLOP'S.
2,875 MILES THROUGH INDIA.
"NO TYRE TROUBLES."

TAJ MAHAL PALACE HOTEL,
Bombay, May 17th, 1909.

TO
THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,—

I HAVE much pleasure in congratulating you upon the grooved tyres you are now making. During my tour through India, on my 25-35 H.-P. Maudslay Car, Smith's Speed Indicator now registers 2,875 miles, which I have on several occasions tested on the 16 miles from Calcutta to Barrackpore and found it correct.

Travelling via Lucknow, Cawnpore, Agra, Delhi, Gwalior, through Sipri, Goona, Indore, Mhow, Dhulia to Bombay, since the car left the Works at Coventry, there has not been a single occasion to pump up the front tyres, the only trouble I had with the back tyres was three punctures owing to picking up nails, and they certainly look like running another 1,500 miles, however I will let you know the result. I should imagine this must be a record for tyres in India especially, as the run was done during the end of April, which is the hot season.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) J. WILKINSON.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY & 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

WRITE FOR NEW MOTOR TYRE LIST.

GET READY FOR THE "MONSOON,"

Now is the time to order.

MOTOR CAR WATERPROOF APRONS.
MOTOR CAR WATERPROOF COVERS.
CARRIAGE WATERPROOF APRONS.
HARNESS WATERPROOF COVERS.
HORSE WATERPROOF LOIN COVERS.
Covers for Bags, Trunks, Suit Cases, &c., &c., &c.
WE ARE THE SPECIALISTS.
APRONS, COVERS, &c., made in LEATHER.
AMERICAN CLOTH,
and last, but not least,
GENUINE WILLESDEN CANVAS
PROMPT ESTIMATES GIVEN.

MCALPIN & HUGGETT, AGENTS FOR THE WILLESDEN PAPER & CANVAS WORKS, LD., LONDON.
FORT,

MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD

For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.

Full particulars and prices on application to

MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
Telegraphic Address:—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No, 838
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kolar and Karachi.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LD.

Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL !
PETROL ! !
LIQUID FUEL ! ! !
PARAFIN WAX, &c. ! ! ! !

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150° — FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE — FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE — FOR LIGHTING SHIPS.
"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE — FOR OIL ENGINES.
"SHELL" BRAND PETROL — HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS.
LIQUID FUEL — FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES.
"PESTERINE" — FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 39 of 1909.

FRANK WADHAM, trading under the name and style of the French Wreath Company, at 199 Tottenham Court Road, London, W. by his constituted Attorney, ERIC TOM LAMBERT, of Bombay, European Solicitor, residing at Marine Lines, within the Fort of Bombay ....Plaintiffs.

Vs.

EDWARD JONES and COMPANY, a firm carrying on business as Undertakers at No. 7, Clare Road, Byculla, without the Fort, Bombay .....Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property, dated the third day of June, 1909, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the instance of the Plaintiff abovenamed, all the right, title and interest of the defendants abovenamed, in the following property :—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenements and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Clare Road, Byculla, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, admeasuring 355 5/9 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 25, New No. 8/16254, Old Survey No. 676, New Survey No. 1B/3388 and 1C/3539, and Assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward E No. 3895, Street No. 7, Clare Road, and bounded as follows :—On the North and West by the property of the Lessor Beg Mahomed Hajee Abdul Rehman, on the South by the property of Goolbai, widow of H. P. Jal, administratrix and administrator of H. P. Jal, and on the East by Clare Road. Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same), that they should, on or before the 22nd day of July 1909, lodge in my office, a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 22nd day of June, 1909.

B. KANGA,
Ag: Asst. Commissioner.

THE AKOLA AND MID INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Raja Bahadur Motilal's Mansions, 14, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th June, 1909, at 5-45 P. M. (Standard Time), to transact the following business :—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December, 1908.

2ND.—To elect two Directors in the place of the two retiring Directors who are eligible for re-election.

3RD.—To appoint Auditors, and to fix their remuneration for the current year.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 30th June to 14th July, 1909, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
TRICUMJEE JIVANDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 20th June, 1909.

APPLICATIONS are invited for a TEMPORARY POST of INSPECTOR of STEAM BOILERS, in the office of the Collector of Bombay. The Appointment will be for a period of about six months. Only Engineers holding a First Class Certificate granted by the Board of Trade, the Board of Examiners under the Bombay Boiler Act or the Bombay Marine Board, need apply. Applications should be sent to the Office of the Undersigned, before July 1st.

P. B. HAIGH,
Assistant Collector, in charge
Steam Boiler Department.

Bombay Collector's Office,
Steam Boiler Department,
Bombay, 24th June, 1909.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 319 of 1908.

M. J. P. DE ANDRADE.....

THE MOHANLAL KANDAS GINNING and MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date, the first day of February, 1909, the following immoveable and moveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in one lot, by the Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office, in the Court House, on FRIDAY, the 9th day of July, 1909, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and the defendants in—

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate at Oomravati in Zillah Oomravati, in the Registration Sub-District of Oomravati, containing by admeasurement four acres and twenty-five Gunthas, and Assessed under Survey No. 7, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the North by a public passage and a well jointly belonging to the said premises and the premises hereinafter 2ndly described, on or towards the South by the property of Burjorji Hormasji Choksey, on or towards the East by the said premises hereinbefore firstly described, and on or towards the West by the property of Narayansing Telsildar and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Company.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate at Oomravati in Zillah Oomravati, in the Registration Sub-district of Oomravati, containing by admeasurement four acres and twenty-five Gunthas, and Assessed under Survey No. 7, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the North by a public passage and a well belonging to the said premises and the premises hereinafter 2ndly described, on or towards the South by the property of Burjorji Hormasji Chokseyy, on or towards the East by the property of Angal Vakil, and on or towards the West by the said premises hereinafter secondly described and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Company.

THIRDLY.—1 Boiler (Musgraves) 17 feet by 6 feet with Donkey pump.

1. High Pressure Engine (Tenjis) 13 in. Cylinder and piston stroke 2 1-2 feet with feed pump, 20 Gins (Platts Brothers), 4 bearings each.

6. Gins (Platts brothers), 5 bearings each.

Shafting 2 1-2 thick with 2 feet pulleys for the 20 gins and 2 1-2 feet pulleys for the 6 gins, Chimney.

Lathe 10 feet by 14 inch with fly wheel.

1 Oil Mill.

1 Boiler, 20 feet by 6 feet.

1 Boiler and Chimney at Hinganghat.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Acting Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. EDGELOW, GULABCHAND WADIA and Company, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 25, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 27th day of May, 1909.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Acting Commissioner.

HIGHER ACCOUNTANCY AND SECRETARIAL EXAMINATIONS OF LONDON.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Candidates desirous of appearing for the CORPORATE ACCOUNTANCY and the INCORPORATED SECRETARIES (London) Examinations to be conducted at Bombay in December next. Full particulars as to course of studies, fees as may be obtained from

THE COMMERCIAL TRAINING COLLEGE,
36, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTATE OF H. ST. J. WILLIAMS, DECEASED.

ALL CLAIMS on the above Estate should be sent in to the PRINCIPAL, Rajkumar College, Rajkot, before July 31st, after which date no claims will be recognized.

ADMINISTRATORS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ALBERT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, REGISTERED under Act II of 1882 and having its registered office at Meadows Street, in the Town and Island of Bombay, have agreed to assign to our client all their right, title and interest in the lease, bearing date the 8th day of December, 1897, of, and also in, the Property at Bhavnagar, particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written and which said lease was obtained from the Darbar of Bhavnagar, by C. S. Spolding, for and on account of the said Albert Press Company, Limited, on the 8th day of December, 1897, with buildings, rooms, privies, godowns, cotton-weighing shed, under-ground tanks, and other erections standing thereon and the machines, gins, engines, boilers and all loose machinery, bardans, cottons, tools, and any other thing lying and being on the precincts thereof and all other things appertaining thereto. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property or chattels by way of gift, sale, assignment, sub-lease, under-lease, mortgage, lien or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 121, Meadows Street, in the Fort of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived and the sale and assignment will be completed without any regard thereto.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land with buildings, erections, sheds, tanks, machinery thereon and admeasuring 227,382 Square Feet, 10 Inches or thereabouts, situate lying and being at the town of Bhavnagar, in the Province of Khatiawar, outside the Khar Gate, on the side of the Bunder Road, popularly known as "The Albert Press," and surrounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the West by the vacant Railway ground, on or towards the North by the vacant ground, on or towards the East by the Gutter-ground lying vacant and unoccupied, and on or towards the South also by the Gutter-ground lying vacant.—Dated this 26th day of June, 1909.

MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of MORARJI GOKULDAS MUKADAM, a widower, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, merchant, deceased.

JAVHERVAHU, wife of TRIJUMDAS HAURAJ, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Holy Chukla, within the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS, claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, NARAYAN GANESH CHANDAVARKAR, Esq., Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid the fifteenth day of June in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and nine and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court, at Bombay.

P. B. MALBARI,
The 16th day of June, 1909.
MESSRS. MULLA and MULLA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED.

HUGHES TOWN ROAD,
(Near the Station).
SECUNDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor and attend to all their wants.

☞ *The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.*

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS :

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)

SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart,

RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.

GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq., (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).

LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq., (Bhownuggur.)

KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)

RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)

JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq., (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)

The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon ; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
[No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of the Right of the Temprary Occupation of the Vacant Land.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, near Carnac Bunder Bridge, on Monday, the 5th July, 1909, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), the right of the temporary occupation of the following vacant land :

Plot 1, 2, 3, 4—On the New 40-ft. Road (Old Jambli Street).

Plot 5, 6, 7, 8—Carnac Road.

Plot 9, 10—Carnac Low Level Road.

Plot 11, 12, 13—Junction of Doongri Street & New 50-ft. Road (Old Bhandari Street).

Plot No. 14, 15—New 50-ft. Road, Old Doongri Koliwada Cross Lane.

Full particulars Auction conditions and plans of the plots can be seen at the Trust Engineer's Office, Esplanade Road, Fort, or at the office of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Luggage, Parcels, &c., at G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX. of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Ry. Co., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 12th July, 1909, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the abovenamed place :—

A quality of unclaimed goods, parcels, etc., etc.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 23RD JUNE, 1909.

AMUSEMENTS.

BANDMANN'S THEATRE.

THE BOTHWICK'S SOCIETY ENTERTAINERS.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !

MONDAY, 28TH JUNE.

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.

Two hours' Refined Amusement,
Without tiring the Audience.

MADAME ELSIE BOTHWICK.

A Vocal Wonder,
The Highest Soprano ever heard.
Highest Note :—An Octave above TOP "D."
The Highest "D" on a Piano.
Twelve Notes above any Ordinary Voice.

ALSO A BANJOIST.
The Side-splitting Comedian,

NELSON BOTHWICK.

CLEVEREST OF COLOURED COONS FROM CHICAGO.

Appearing in several unique characters, guaranteed to create laughter from beginning to end.

Lightening Banjo Manipulations,
(American Style.)

And Tremolo and Mandoline Effects.

Bothwick's Impersonation of the Madrassee Baboo, B. A., B. L. (Yel.)

Quite a New Departure.

The Most Comic Sketch

Ever presented since the time of Dave Carson.

Prices, Rs. 3, 2 and 1.

Doors open 8-30 p. m. Commence 9-30 p. m.

Plan at Messrs. S. ROSE & CO.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund .....$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG,

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS :
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, ESQ., (Director, National P. & Peninsular Navigation Co.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, ESQ., (Director, Oriental Navigation Co.)

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. G. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

AMOY,	HONGKONG	RANGOON,
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	SAIGON,
BATAVIA,	LONDON,	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	YOKOHAMA,	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW,	PENANG,	ILOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum secured amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS, £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

2, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

HAMBURG.	Medan,	Foochow
Hamburg.	Penang.	Hankow.
Karachi	Shanghai.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Kuala Lumpor	Tientsin.
Madras.	Bangkok.	Yokohama.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Colombo.
Colombo.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Tampin (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principle Commercial Cities throughout the world ; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT ; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on their minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 84.

J. GEMIG,
AGENT.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 27,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI,
Actg. Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

MOTOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements in this Column, not exceeding one inch, will be inserted on payment of Re. 1 per insertion. "Pro rata" for extra space occupied. Replies will be sent to all Advertisers Free.

S. R. PILLAI & Co.,

7-8 HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Have for immediate delivery the following Serviceable—

2ND HAND MOTOR CARS.

	Rs.
WOLSELEY.—12-14 H.P., 2-cylinder, 7 seats, back entrance, body double phaeton, painted dark green with red lines, wooden canopy, lamps and accessories	4,500
WOLSELEY.—8-10 H.P., 1-cylinder, 4 seats, back entrance, painted dark green with white lines, complete with hood, lamps, etc.	1,800
DE DION.—9-10 H.P., 1-cylinder, 4 seats, back entrance, painted white with red lines, complete with hood, lamps (electric), etc....	3,200
BEAUFORT.—10-12 H.P., 2-cylinder, L. T. Magnets, 5 seats, back entrance, painted chocolate with white lines, complete with hood, lamps, etc. ...	1,500
DE DION.—8 H.P., 1-cylinder, 3 seats ...	1,500
WOLSELEY.—6 H P., 1-cylinder, 3 seats ...	1,700
ALLDAYS and ONIONS.—8 H. P., 4 seats.	2,000
WOLSELEY.—12-14 H. P., 2-cylinder, 5 seats	2,700
ORLEANS.—10-12 H. P., 4-cylinder, 5 seats, side entrance, painted grey, in excellent condition	3,250
HORLICK.—10-12 H. P., 4-cylinder, 5 seats, side entrance, painted grey ...	3,250
DEDION.—9 H. P., 1-cylinder, 4 seats ...	2,500
DEDION.—9-10 H. P., 1-cylinder, 4 seats, just repainted, with new hood, in good order, dark blue	3,250
SIDDELEY.—10-12 H. P., almost new, 2 seats and spider seat, hood, lamps, etc., accessories worth Rs. 1,000 ...	4,000
DEDION.—9-10 H. P., 1-cylinder, 4 seats, just thoroughly overhauled ...	3,000
DEDION.—9-10 H. P., 1-cylinder, 4 seats, Stepney wheel	2,800
PANHARD.—15 H. P., 4-cylinder, 5 seats, painted green, new tyres, 40 miles an hour, hood, lamps, etc	3,500

Do you want a SOUND SECOND-HAND CAR at a sound price ? If you do, study this list.

WOLSELEY.—8-10 H. P., four seated, in excellent condition, complete with hood, lamps, &c.	1,800
DE DION.—9-10 H. P., four seated, almost new, complete will hood, lamps (electric), &c.	3,200
DE DION.—8 H. P., 3 seated run-about, complete with hood, lamps, &c. ...	1,500
WOLSELEY.—6 H. P., 3 seated run-about. A splendid little car, complete with hood, lamps, &c.	1,700
ALLDAYS and ONIONS.—8 H. P., four seated. A very serviceable car. complete with hoods, lamps, &c. ...	2,000
WOLSELEY.—12-14 H. P., 5 seated. Just the car for town or country use. Complete with hood, lamps, &c. ...	2,700
ORLEANS.—12 H P., 4 cylinder, 5 seats, In first class condition. Complete with hood, lamps, &c.	3,250
HORLICK.—10-12 H. P., 4 cylinder, 5 seats. Very [illegible] running. Complete with hood, lamps, &c. ...	3,250
DE DION.—9 H. P. four seated, complete with hood, lamps, &c.	2,500
DE DION.—9-10 H. P.. four seated, just repainted and with new hood, in beautiful condition	3,250
SIDDELEY.—10-12 H. P., almost new, 3 seated, complete with hood, lamps, &c. Accessories alone worth Rs. 1,000	4,000
DE DION.—9-10 H. P., four seated in good condition, complete with lamps, Stepney wheel, &c.	2,800
DE DION.—9-10 H. P., four seated. Just thoroughly overhauled. In perfect condition, Complete with hood, lamps, &c.	3,000
PANHARD.—15 H. P., 4 cylinders, magneto and battery ignition, 5 seats, will do 40 miles an hour. A great bargain. complete with hood, lamps, &c.	3,500
ORLEANS.—16-20 H. P., 4 cylinders, just completely overhauled. Can be painted any colour to suit customer. Complete with hood, lamps, &c. ...	3,500
RAPID.—10-12 H. P. This is a new car, complete with canopy, lamps, &c. ...	4,000

Having studied the list consult our Mr. WHITE about the CAR of your CHOICE.

If you want to buy or sell a Car, let us know, we will do it for you. Satisfaction guaranteed.

S. R. PILLAI & Co.,

7-8 HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY

OFFER THE FOLLOWING :—

	Rs.
2ND HAND BEISTON HUMBER.—12 H. P., 2-cylinder, double phaeton, side entrance, body hood and all accessories, shop soiled.	3,500
DARRACQ.—10-12 H. P., 2-cylinder, landaulette, to seat 2 inside and 2 outside, canopy over driver, glass screen and all accessories	4,500

REASONABLE OFFERS CONSIDERED.

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY,

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c, Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—For insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WONDER ! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for 'past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—S. D. Nariman, Hyderabad Deccan.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON :—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for CONGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and FEBRIMONIA. Rs. 1-4-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Opps, "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Sing copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 8pnds from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. Also Indian Tables of Par Comparison—Commission—Interest—Discount—Values—Due Dates, Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 3 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR BACHELORS.—Available at once BOARD and LODGING in a good, healthy locality, near the Taj Mahal Hotel and the Apollo Bunder ; cool, airy, spartments and good table. Rs. 70 each. Apply early to Box No. 1745, care of this paper.

GUARANTEE.—"Girsa and Guarantee.' A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Girsa, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 435, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HAMILTON HOTEL.—Khandalla, Open throughout the year and monsoon, Weather fine and clear.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE, A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with excellent grounds, outhouses and stabling, having loose boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 3, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LARGE AND COMMODIOUS FLATS, TO LET, in the Apollo Chambers, Apollo Bunder. Apply to MANAGER, Pyrke's Apollo, Hotel.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases: By W. H. H., Re. 1, Apply Box No. 404 c/o Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 2 months, 8 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 1 must be paid in advance.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechaufe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave, Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 8 annas each up to 12 months old ; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas, Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o. "Bombay Gazette" Office.

RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Indian Travellers' Railway Guide, with coloured Railway Map, duly corrected, are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler and Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station Platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office Price 8 annas.

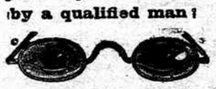
REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand ; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 15A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

Beware of Ambiguous Advertisements.

Have your Eyes been examined by a qualified man ?



If not, consult DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, Surgeon-Oculist, (London.)

"A Thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator" as certified to in writing by the Senior Surgeons and Professors of London Eye Hospitals.

Eyes will be examined (free of charge) to correct Errors of Refraction.

STOCK :—Of latest improved styles.

PRICES :—Exceedingly moderate.

CAUTION :—This is the only Original firm of

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,

56, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
Oppt. "The Bombay Club," and next door to the Fine Art Gallery.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay, having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply

Bombay Gazette Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 28th Inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.). Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following :—

Furniture such as drawingroom sofas and easy chairs, single and double almirahs, chest of drawers, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, Cottage piano by Rose, sideboard, iron safes, centrifugal pump.

1 century animatograph by R. W. Paul of London with about 3,000 feet films on stand by Benjamin.

1 large size stereoscope with 250 views, 1 Ice-box with refrigerator by Benjamin, 1 pair bronze large figures on stand "Hippomente and Atalante," 1 camera with lense, etc.

At 3 p. m. (S. T.).

Several gent's bycicles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred wheel office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred wheel office brougham.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 showy black baba pony.

SALE OF ENGLISH VICTORIA AND HORSE.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, Receiver, appointed in Suit No. 437 of 1909, Vasanji Tricumji & Co. vs. Esmalbhai Shivjee & Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th June, at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

1 English-built rubber-tyred steel wheel Victoria by John Rigby and Son with bay Arab Horse and harness.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 29th June, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messr

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

B LACKMORE—MACMURRAY—June 2, at the Parish Church, Warrenpoint, Co. Down, by the Rev. T. G. G. Collins, B. D., George John Blackmore, M. D., of Bombay, to Alice, daughter of the late James MacMurray, of Warrenpoint.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

RENCONTRE—June 7, at Rangoon, the wife of A. S. Rencontre, E. A. C. Forests, of a daughter, still-born.

TRESHAM—June 13, at "Riverside," Insein, the wife of V. O. Tresham, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DAVIDS—COLLINS—June 23, at the Wesleyan Church, St. John's Hill, Bangalore, John William, Superintendent, Accountant General's Office, Madras, to Millicent Maud (nee Regel).

THOMPSON—STEWART—June 19, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. Dr. Cogan, Harry James Thompson to Florence Mary eldest daughter of C. A. Stewart, Esq.

DEATHS.

BOYD—May 3, at the Mandalay General Hospital, Lewis G. Boyd, of the Burma Oil Co., Ltd, as a result of cholera contracted in Katha district. Cornopolis, Pennsylvania, U. S. A., papers please copy. American Consulate, Sofaer Building, Rangoon, India.

CROMB—June 23, at his residence, Howrah Jute Mills, John W. Cromb, Mechanic, Howrah Jute Mills, aged 45 years.

STUART—June 17, Kenneth Trotter, the dearly loved infant son of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Stuart of Rangoon, aged 1 year and 14 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

All Letters connected with payments of subscription, rates of subscription, delivery of copies of the paper and change of Address should invariably be addressed to THE GENERAL MANAGER and SECRETARY, "Bombay Gazette," (Post Box No. 209) Green Street, Bombay and NOT to the Editor.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises ; 6h. 3m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 20m. ; High water, 7-30m., 6-56s. ; Low water, 1-11m. 1-16a.

Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court, 10-30 a.m.

Harwood League Football : Bombay Gymkhana vs. The Hornets, Oval.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Maxim : "Never try to appear what you are not."

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First quarter 26th., 0h., 12-8m. a. m. ; in Apogee. 25th, 5-2h. p. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, June 29.—Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court. John Roberts and Company, Annual Meeting, 3 Tamarind Lane, 3 p. m. Jost's Fans Supply and Engineering Company, Siddik Building, Hornby Road, 5-30 p.m. Harwood League Football : Y. M. C. A. vs. B. A., Cooperage. Sun rises, 6h. 4m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 20m. ; High water, 8-37m., 7-51a. ; Low water, 1-55m., 2-19a.

Wednesday, June 30.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m. Third Criminal Sessions. Harwood League Football : The Gloucesters vs. Commercial Gymkhana, Cooperage. Akola and Mid-India Spinning, Weaving, and Manufacturing Company, Raja Bahadur Motilal's Mansions, Hummum Street, 5-45 p.m. Mofusil Cotton Manufacturing Company, 2 Dean Lane 2 p.m. ; Sun rises, 6h. 4m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 20m. ; High water, 9-29m., 8-48a. ; Low water, 2-36m., 3-15a.

Thursday, July 1.—Third Criminal Sessions Sun rises, 6h. 5m., Sun sets, 7h. 20m. ; High water, 10-14m., 9-40a. ; Low water, 3-15m., 4-6a.

Friday, July 2.—Harwood League Football : Government Telegraphs vs. The Parel Gymkhana, Cooperage. Sun rises, 6h. 5m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 20m. ; High water, 10-57m., 10-29a; Low water, 3-54m., 4-54a.

BANDMANN'S THEATRE.—We would remind our readers that the Bothwicks give their entertainment at Bandmann's Theatre on the Maidan to-night. These gifted artists are being assisted on this occasion by several local amateurs.

THEFT IN MARINE LINES.—Mr. A. Muirhead has reported to the police the theft of a gold ring, a bracelet, a brooch and a locket from his bungalow in Marine Lines on the 23rd instant. The property is valued at Rs. 125.

BURGLARY IN CHARNY ROAD.—Cooverbai, a Parsee woman, living in Charny Road, closed the door of her room at 9-30 p. m. on the 23rd instant and retired for the night. Next morning she found one of her cupboards broken open and ornaments, cash etc., valued at Rs. 335 stolen. Out of these ornaments a few articles valued at Rs. 109 were found lying in an empty room next to hers.

PATHANS AT ISSUE.—Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Acting Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Maniadad Jamikhan, a Pathan, at the J. J. Hospital, yesterday. It appeared that the deceased and some Pathans had a fight among themselves on the 16th instant in Tindal Street, which resulted in their being placed before a police officer. They were warned. The next day the fight was apparently renewed, this time in Nagpada Road, and the deceased was wounded on the head, the injuries subsequently proving fatal. The jury returned an open verdict. The police have arrested five Pathans in connection with the affair.

RECEPTION TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA SAHEB AT BANSDA.—A correspondent from Bansda writes :—A hearty reception was accorded to H. H. Maha Raul Shri Pratab Sinhji, Maharaja Saheb of Bansda State and his family on their safe return here—after three months at Deolali and other places where they had gone for a change of air in accordance with medical advice—by a representative body of the State people and officials. All the pupils, with boys and girls, of the various institutions of the town, standing in a line, near their schools, showered flowers on them profusely on their way to the palace. Nine guns were fired to announce the return of H. H. the Maharaja Saheb to his capital. In order to express gratitude at the reception and satisfaction and joy at the happy event of the birth of a Patwi Kumar to the Rani Sahib of H. H. Maha Raval Shri Ranjit Singhji Maharaja Sahib, Baria State, the news of which was communicated from that State by wire, a special public Durbar was held by H. H. the Maharaja Sahib on the 20th instant in the Indra Villas Palace. It was attended by Shrimant Yuvaraj Shri Indra Sinhji Maharaj, all the leading gentlemen of the town and State officials. A speech suitable to the occasion was made by Shrimant Yuvaraj Shri Indra Sinhji Maharaj on behalf of H. H. the Maharaja Sahib, in which, he among many other things, alluded to the friendly relations existing between the two States, the education and virtues of the ruling Chief and of his brother, Kumar Saheb Shri Nahar Sinhji and expressing good wishes for the newly-born Kumar Saheb. The distribution of "attar-gulab, pan supari," and flowers, closed the Durbar. Nine guns were fired in honour of the new born Kumar Saheb.

GOOD AND EVIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In these dull monsoonish days the monotony of life is greatly relieved by the perusal of the instructive lecture of Mr. Justice Beaman. It is an intellectual treat to reflect on the problems discussed by the learned lecturer. If Mr. Beaman is not an original thinker, he is, at any rate, a bold speaker to tackle with the fascinating and yet difficult problem of "Moral Good and Evil" in the way he did. Undoubtedly, many will go a long way with him, especially, in his views of that primitive speculation of moral problem connected with the anthropomorphic idea of a God, the embodiment of all goodness and perfection, in constant warfare with another powerful and subtle agent, the Devil, as taught by popular theologies. But here one feels he must part company with the distinguished lecturer. His conception of the cause of good and evil becomes, at once, so hazy and indistinct that one wonders what shape his thoughts assume on the subject or if he has considered the question in all its aspects.

He, in effect, takes the problem at one distinct and relatively recent period of man's history and views it with the spectacles of the present day's civilization. It is not surprising then that he laments at not finding a satisfactory explanation to the subject. As a matter of fact, he takes our estimation of moral good and evil to be "virtually universal" and assumes that there is, and always has been, "an absolute opposition between good and evil." He considers that those who contend that a sharp line of demarcation does not exist to "only find solace in verbal parry." In other words Mr. Beaman is one of those who believe clearly in the distinct and separate existence of the sheep and the goat of the moral world. His attitude on this point is so uncompromising that he appeals to popular sentiments "virtually universal," says he, on the relativity of the two terms. He goes to find fault with Determinism, and even with the universal law of polarity on mere physical ground.

Still, the hypothesis of a dual being appears conceivable to him as to enable him to postulate for its existence in order to explain the cause of good and evil. It is a being having in him both the attributes of good and evil, whose tendency, however, in the incomprehensible cosmic evolution is to eliminate, slowly but surely, the evil, and to retain the principles of unity, perfect and good. A sort of modification of the old anthropomorphic idea of God minus Satan or a parody of the Zoroastrian personification of good and evil as Ormuzd and Ahriman, under the thin guise of a Christian apologist's deity—a being, not anthropomorphic yet intelligent and active, and, even endowed with feelings akin to human experiences ; in fact, a deity somewhat after the pattern of Sir Oliver Lodge's latest creation.

Such is, generally, and almost inevitably, the conclusions arrived at by those who view this problem in the light of Justice Beaman. They, ultimately, find themselves in a dark labyrinth groping their way aimlessly and struggling to find an exit from the tenebrous recesses in which they have fallen. They disdain the torch of the science of mental evolution which alone throws a glimmer on this complex problem. Justice Beaman makes no mention of the great light which the science of mental evolution, as propounded by Herbert Spencer and others, has thrown on the subject. It is clear that he considers morality as a transcendental gift implanted in man. Still, he seems to have felt the difficulty of such an assumption, for he says "The virtue of to-day may be declared a vice fifty years hence." But why? Unless morality also is under the grip of the iron laws of evolution. Is Justice Beaman prepared to contend that the conception of good and evil of prehistoric men or a present-day savage is the same as ours? Is he prepared to affirm that the judgment that we pass on a brutal murder or any other crime is a gift that flashed suddenly in the brain of man. If such impulses originated in man out of necessity for his social welfare and self-preservation in the struggle for existence, how can these be called moral gifts that transcend the understanding? As Dr. Callaway writes in a recent number of the "Ethical World" "Morals rest on the solid ground of nature. Even the crude moral structures that grow up in primitive societies—mere huts compared with the palatial ethical systems of Gotama and Confucius—are based upon the real needs of society. They are slowly elaborated out of the raw materials of savage thoughts and impulses. The commandment 'Thou shall do no murder' comes to the primitive mind, not as a sudden flash of inspiration or in the thunder-utterance of a powerful God. His, but a still small voice, whispering at first in dubious accents amid the tumults and furies of brutal passions, but gaining strength as the millenniums pass, winning attention as the word of wisdom, and proving its power by ministering to the well-being of the community and of the individual man. This law grows up as a natural evolution struggling for life against a hundred conflicting forces and surviving through its own inherent utility."

"The common wild animal" says Mr. Beaman, "falling a prey to its devourer, experiences no sense of moral injury, any other sense than that of pain, and the instinctive rebellion against its violent curtailment of its right to live." Are such "senses" as found in the lower animals not sufficient and not strong enough to develop into the higher feelings of morality which are found in man, the highest of all animals? Are not the instinct of self-preservation, and the egotism that the struggle for life develop in man sufficient to make him appreciate when he is benefited i.e., receive good, and when he is injured i.e., receive evil ; and to make him develop the code of moral laws which has shaped our civilization? What is transcendental or incomprehensible in this? Even such animals as the elephant, the dog, know, when they receive good or evil and show their appreciation or otherwise to their benefactors or tormentors. it is instinct only that prompts their feelings.

Is it necessary to create the existence of a Protean deity to explain these attributes of human nature or to relegate the problem in the domain of the incomprehensible?—Yours, etc.

C. L. D'AVOINE.

Nagpada, June 26.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Circassia," June 29.

The Anchor Line steamer "Circassia" is due to arrive here on the 29th instant, at about 6 a.m. with the following passengers:—

Bliss, Mrs E W
Ferrar, Mr D J
Forman, Col R H
Hunderson Hunt, Mrs E child, 2 infants & Nurse
Parsons, Mrs F C A
Smith, Maj L A
Snowden, Mr W H

A critic having deplored what he termed the "fatal facility" of Mr. Eden Phillpotts in the production of literary work, the novelist defends himself in a letter to the "Daily News," "I am in the prime of life," he says "and enjoy magnificent health. I love art and have practised it for twenty years. I write 1,000 words a day of my best—and no more. Is that 'fatal facility'? . . . It is nothing for a man; and it leaves many hours for thought and reading, and the activities of the mind and body proper to an artist. . . . If the genius of a Balzac and a Dickens could pile their mountains of noble work, then surely it may be permitted to us hop-o'-my thumbs of this generation to produce of our best at a higher rate of production than one book a year."

WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 26.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Burma and on West Coast of the Peninsula. It has been local in Eastern Bengal and Assam and in central parts of the country. Moulmein and Kyaukpyu have had five inches; Mergui, Tavoy, Diamond Island, Toungoo, Lashio and Myitkyina, two; Karwar, five; Mangalore, four; Mormugao, three; Mercara, two; Ahmedabad, one and Sutna, one and a half. The Arabian Sea monsoon has strengthened slightly and the Bay monsoon is extending weakly along the Gangetic plain.

The temperature is above normal over the greater part of the Punjab and Rajputana.

The humidity is approximately normal everywhere.

The forecast gives the rainfall as likely to be nearly general in Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam, in West of the Peninsula and local in Bengal, along the Himalayas and in the central parts of the country.

SIMLA, JUNE 27.

There has been a large increase in the area from which rain is reported, and falls have been general in Burma, Eastern Bengal, Assam, Bengal and on the West Coast of the Peninsula. Nearly general rain has fallen in the United Provinces, and local in the central parts of the country. Akyab has had five inches; Dhubri, four; Pendra and Jhansi, two; Bahraich, three; Roorkee, four; Simla, two; Karwar, five; Mercara and Calicut, three; and Mangalore, Goa, Ratnagiri, and Bombay, two.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probably due in Burma, North-East India, and the West Coast of the Peninsula, and Local rain in central parts of the country, the United Provinces and Eastern Punjab.

STORM SIGNAL.

The following telegram was received by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, Simla, 26th, at 12hours, 17 mins:—

Storm signal : Pressure low, weather possibly disturbed off Bombay Coast. Hoist cautionary signal.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla	Esplanade	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered...	12·52	11·35	15·06	10·04
Sunday, 27th June.....	3·95	3·85	3·50	3·55
Total.....	16·47	15·20	18·56	14·59

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

June 27.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1907.	Corpdg Total 1908.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	2·27	16·42	20·11	14·19

Appended is Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Name of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 24th June to date.
Bushire	...	...	...	...
Jask	89·3	80·3	...	...
Muskat	...	...	...	...
Multan	117·3	89·0	...	...
Rawalpindi	107·4	79·2	...	2·06
Lahore	111·9	83·2	...	1·04
Sirsa	108·3	87·1	...	1·65
Ambala	103·5	80·0	...	3·23
Delhi	102·2	84·7	...	4·45
Agra	105·0	87·5	...	1·81
Mainpuri	104·3	80·0	...	4·79
Jhansi	103·0	88·0	...	1·23
Cawnpore	104·8	82·5	...	2·35
Allahabad	98·1	82·5	0·09	7·01
Jacobabad	117·1	87·3	...	0·01
Karachi	91·5	83·0	...	0,00
Ajmer	104·4	88·2	...	0·29
Jaipur	107·2	87·1	...	1·44
Kotah	108·5	87·6	...	1·59
Bhuj	96·1	82·5	...	0·93
Dwarka	88·3	84·2	...	0·63
Veraval	82·7	80·3	...	0·69
Rajkot	91·9	74·7	0·13	1·56
Gnavnagar Para	92·6	77·5	0·50	4·82
Surat	88·1	77·6	0·04	3·20
Ahmedabad	92·6	77·2	1·22	3·49
Deesa	103·8	79·4	...	0·96
Neemuch	102·5	77·8	...	1·26
Indore	93·1	73·1	0·06	2·46
Jubbulpore	96·5	78·8	0·03	1·98
Saugor	...	...	...	..
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...
Khandwa	92·2	78·6	...	2·80
Akola	92·2	76·1	0·03	5·43
Amraoti	91·8	76·3	0·30	3·99
Nagpur	93·1	77·3	0·01	5·09
Chanda	90·0	79·0	...	4·89
Raipur	92·7	78·6	0·07	3·51
Bombay	86·0	78·3	...	10·23
Ratnagiri	83·8	74·4	0·91	25·27
Mormugao	82·0	78·7	3·07	18·70
Karwar	81·8	78·0	4·63	33 12
Malegaon	96·9	72·6	...	4·86
Ahamednagar	86·4	71·5	0·64	3·81
Poona	86·5	71·3	...	2·47
Sholapur	88·8	71·4	0·68	13·33
Bijapur	89·2	69·2	...	4·07
Belgaum	78·3	67·6	0·04	5·21
Aurangabad	83·2	71·2	0·15	9·86
Nizamabad (Indur)	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	89·3	73·7	...	5·82
Mangalore	79·2	73·4	4·40	32·69
Calicut	77·8	73·1	3·63	28·59
Cochin	82·7	74·3	1·25	20·51
Colombo	85·0	73·0	0·92	3·58
Masulipatam	91·3	81·1	...	2·11
Bellary	95·0	76·3	...	0·02
Cuddapah	102·2	79·6	...	2·11
Madras	100·0	79·0	0·13	1·55
Bangalore	83·0	66·0	...	0·38
Coimbatore	83·9	69·3	0·04	1·25
Trichinopoly	97·6	79·3	...	0·00
Negapatam	99·9	80·0	...	0·12

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 26TH JUNE.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 26th June, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in defect in the extreme north but in excess elsewhere ; the minimum is 9 degrees higher than usual at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature has risen and is now high over nearly the whole area ; night temperature is also in excess in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind but lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature continues high in Rajputana and upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Local rain has fallen ; Ahmedabad has had 1·22, inches; Bhavnagar Para 0·50 inch; and Rajkot a light fall Skies are heavily clouded in north Gujarat but moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is higher than usual at Deesa and in west Central India ; night temperature is normal everywhere.

The Central Provinces.—Amraoti records 0·30 inch of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are generally normal.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen ; Ratnagiri has had 0·91 inch, Mormugao 3·07 inches and Karwar 4·63 inches. Skies are generally heavily clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture and temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen ; Sholapur has received 0·68 inch, Ahmednagar 0·64 inch, and Aurangabad 0·15 inch. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in slight excess and temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been general on the West Coast and local in Gujarat and Kathiawar and the Bombay Deccan. Isolated showers have fallen in the Central Provinces. Skies remain heavily clouded on the West Coast, but in the Bombay Deccan, the Central Provinces and Kathiawar cloud has decreased slightly.

The barometer has risen slightly or moderately in the Peninsula with the exception of the north Konkan, but has fallen elsewhere, the fall being brisk to rapid in the Punjab and the adjacent parts of Sind and Rajputana. The area of relative low pressure is still noticeable in the north Konkan and winds continue south-south-easterly at Bombay.

Winds remain south-easterly at Cochin also but at the other stations on the West Coast wind directions have become normal. Seas are rough as far north as Ratnagiri and pressure gradients between Bombay and Colombo are steeper than usual. The monsoon has strengthened on the West Coast, Easterly winds prevail in the United Provinces.

Nearly general rain is probable on the West Coast. A few showers may occur in Kathiawar, Gujarat, Central Provinces and the Deccan and in Rajputana.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 26th June was 29·596 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 10 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, JUNE 26—Lieut.-Col. Norie, 2nd Middlesex Regt., from Allahabad.
Lieut. Westcar, Rifle Bdge., from England.
Col. McKay, I.M.S., from Mussoorie.
Lieut. Henderson, 38th C. I. Horse, from Agra.
Col. Sutton, late 94th Russel's Inf., from Baroda.
Lieut.-Col. Carnegy, 107th Pioneers, from Poona.
Capt. FitzGerald, 2nd East Surrey, from England
Lieut.-Col. Reynold, R.E., from England.
Capt. Lucas, Bombay Body Guard, from England.
Major Hisslie, S. and T. Corps, from England.
Lieut Mariott, 12th Pioneers, from England.
DEPARTURES, JUNE 26.—Col McKay, I.M.S., to England.
Lieut. Henderson, C. I. Horse, to England.
Major Hickie, S. and T. Corps, to Mhow.
Capt. Stevens, Leics. Regt., to England.
Lieut. Marriott, 12th Pioneers, to Kirkee.
Capt. Kwaggs, A. R. D., to England.
2nd-Lieut. Pringle, the Queens, to Aden.
Capt. Wilson, the Pioneers, to Aden.
Lieut. Western, Rifle Bde., to Chanpathia.
Lieut.-Col Norie, Middlesex Regt., to England.
Capt. Roberts, A.V.C., R.D., to England.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Adon Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 27th June 1909.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	26	9	45 p.m.	15	2
Tehoran ...	27	10	25 p.m.	3	10
Suez	27	2	20 p.m.	0	22

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

Colombo, June 26.—The P. and O, steamers Nantua and Detta, from London and Bombay arrived.

The French Mail steamer Caledonien from Marseilles arrived.

Colombo, June 27.—The P. and O. steamer Palermo from China arrived.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS
OF
MEN'S AND BOYS'
TAN
AND
BLACK BOOTS AND SHOES
SPECIALLY MADE FOR THE
INDIAN, BURMESE & CEYLON
MARKETS.

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.
WEARERS SHOULD ASK FOR OUR MAKE.
SUPERIOR TO ALL.
PLEASE WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND TERMS.
HINDE & MANN
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS
OLNEY (Late NORTHAMPTON) ENGLAND.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

PARSI ANJUMAN'S TRUST PROPERTY AT SURAT.

Before the Acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Heaton.

JIVANJI JAMSHEDJI LAKDAVALLA, APPELLANT-DEFENDANT VS. BURJORJI NASARVANJI VAKIL AND OTHERS, RESPONDENT PLAINTIFFS.

For the Appellant :—Mr. L. A. Shah.

For the Respondents :—Mr. Robertson, with Mr. H. C. Coyaji and Mr. K. N. Coyaji.

Their Lordships have disposed of the appeal.

The respondents were members of a Committee of Management to administer the Parsi Anjuman's Trust property at Surat, appointed by the Parsi Panchayet of Bombay. The first respondent-plaintiff was the Chairman of such Committee. The plaintiffs' a case was that the defendant Jivanji was a mere trespasser, and was liable to be ejected.

The District Judge, Mr. W. Baker, had found that the plaintiff-respondents, with the acquiescence of the Parsi Anjuman of Surat, had been managing certain properties, including the "Lal Agiary" lands now in dispute, having received them from Bhikhaiji in 1846, who then held it under the authority of the Parsi Anjuman.

The Hon. the Acting Chief Justice observed that upon these facts the respondent-plaintiffs were entitled to succeed, though they were neither owners nor were they an appointed Board of Managers, for the purpose of holding this property for the Parsi Anjuman. Yet for sixty years they and their predecessors in office had managed this property with the acquiescence and the authority of the Anjuman. Therefore the case fell within the principle of justice laid down by Sir Lawrence Jenkins, late Chief Justice of Bombay, (now Chief Justice of Bengal,) in the suit of Nowroji Maneckji Wadia vs. Dastur Khurshedji Minocherji of the Udwada Atash Beheram, reported in the Indian Law Report vol. 28 of the Bombay Series at page 50. In that case a similar objection to title was raised but it was disallowed on the following ground :—

"Even if there be difficulty or doubt as to its ownership it is obvious that there must be some one entitled to protect from improper invasion that which for brevity we will call the temple (Atash Beheram) property, and it appears to us that those who could predicate to themselves that they have exercised the management, authority and supervision alleged in the plaint, are so entitled." The District Judge Mr. Baker was right in the conclusions he had arrived at in the present second appeal ; his decree must be confirmed with costs.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton remarked that the plaintiff-respondents sought to recover possession from a trespasser. The trespasser sought to retain possession on the ground that the plaintiff not being owners were not entitled to sue for possession. But they were in possession for more than thirty years with the tacit acquiescence of the owners. If that was not sufficient title it was very difficult to say what was.

DAMAGES AGAINST THE BARODA RAILWAY.

Before the Acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Heaton.

NARSIDAS RAGHUNATHDAS VS. THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

For the Defendant-applicant, the Railway Company :—Mr. H. C. Coyaji with Messrs. Crawford Brown and Company.

For the Plaintiff-opponent :—Mr. L. A. Shah.

Their Lordships have disposed of a petition presented by the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company against a decree for damages passed against it in the Ahmedabad Court of Small Causes in a suit filed by Narsidas Raghunathdas, owner of a firm in the name of Premchand Tribhovandas at Ahmedabad. The application for revision was made under the extraordinary jurisdiction of the Court. The question involved in the matter related to delivery of goods under the meaning of the rules, as differentiated from the "actual delivery" of the goods. Arguments ranged round the latter question.

The facts of the case showed that on 31st May. 1907, three packages of piece-goods were consigned from Bombay to the plantiff at Ahmedabad by the Railway. One of the conditions printed on the back of the receipt by way of public notice being, according to the contention raised by the Company in Court, that "the signature of the consignee or his agent in the Delivery Book at destination shall be evidence of complete delivery." A similar condition appeared on the back of the goods consignment-note. On the 3rd June, the plaintiff's "Marphatia" or agent paid the freight, gave up the receipts to the Company's servants and agents at Ahmedabad and signed the Delivery Book. Upon this he was given a gate pass authorising him to remove the goods from the Railway shed. But the plaintiff did not remove. On 25th March, 1908, the plaintiff instituted a suit against the Company in the Small Causes Court at Ahmedabad, claiming to recover Rs. 200 being loss stated to have been sustained by him owing to damage caused to the goods by rainfall on the night of the 3rd June. On 15th December last the Small Cause Court Judge held that there was no "actual delivery" of the consignment made by the Company on the 3rd June. He passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 150 with proportionate costs.

The Acting Chief Justice observed that when the goods arrived at the destination they were in a damaged condition. This was a finding of fact ; there was no question of law that would call for the interference of the Judges the Appeal Court. The rule issued upon the Company's petition on the plaintiff-opponent to show cause was accordingly discharged with costs.

Mr. Justice Heaton remarked that the justice of the case did not require their Lordships' interference Although the judgment of the Lower Court did not make by any means clear matter of law, it was a correct one in all particulars.

MURDER OF A "LITTLE BROTHER."

Stoned to Death in a Well.

Before the Acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Heaton.

IMPERATOR VS. GENU BIN GOVIND.

For the Accused :—Mr. K. H. Kelkar.

For the Crown :—Mr. G. S. Rao, acting Government Pleader.

Their Lordships have disposed of an appeal preferred by the accused, who was in May last convicted by Mr. V. M. Ferrers, Additional Sessions Judge of Satara, of murder of his brother and was sentenced to death.

The Sessions Judge said the accused had made a full confession before a Magistrate. He said he had a little half-brother of six years of age, who was illegitimate, but his father was fond of him and meant to give him a little piece of his land on the next feast day. The legitimate son was envious. With the promise of an honey-comb he decoyed his little brother to the lip of a well, and there threw him into the water and stoned him to death. He had made a confession, but had since withdrawn it as made under compulsion. The law was clear. Mr. Ferrers said, that a confession must be acted upon notwithstanding a withdrawal if the Court believed it to be true. The Sessions Judge believed it to be true in this instance. The story, moreover, did not lack confirmation on every point at which confirmation could be looked for. The Civil Surgeon, who had made a "post mortem," described the fracture of the skull and other injuries on the little boy's body. Respectable independant witnesses described how the accused pointed out the tree from which he plucked the twig on which the honey-comb was hanging ; how he took them to the well head, and showed them the twig, with traces of the comb still on it, lying on the parapet, and the raw scars in the earth. from which he had wrenched out the stones which he flung down upon his victim struggling in the water ; how he led them to the place where he had hidden the boy's trinkets ; and how he dug up and discovered some of them still there. Other witnesses saw the two brothers going towards the well together ; and still others who met the elder brother coming back alone. The accused was convicted and sentenced to death.

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence, and dismissed the appeal.

CAUSING A WIFE'S DEATH.

Before the Acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Heaton.

IMPERATOR VS. SHIDDAPPA APPAYA MATPATI.

Their Lordships have disposed of an appeal preferred by the accused, who was in May last convicted by Mr. C. V. Vernon, Additional Sessions Judge of Belgaum, of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years.

The accused had an altercation with his wife ; he rebuked her for misbehaviour ; and she then said that she would bring her paramours and misconduct herself before his face. He then attacked her with the sickle, with which he was cutting tobacco. There was no evidence of either preparation or premeditation. The Sessions Judge thought the words used would in most cases, he held to constitute grave and sudden provocation. The question was one for the jury to decide. Such cases, the Sessions Judge said, were definitely provided by the exception to Section 300. Loss of self-control, due to grave and sudden provocation. did not make a man irresponsible though it reduced the offence.

The jury found the accused guilty of culpable homicide, but recommended him to mercy. He was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

CROWN SIDE.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Third Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court opens this morning, the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod presiding. There are in all seven cases committed for trial, implicating eight prisoners, four of whom are Hindus, two Mahomedans, one European, and one Native Christian. There are two cases of theft, and one of each of the following offences :—Murder, attempt to murder, kidnapping, cheating and forgery, and counterfeiting coin. Two of the cases were committed by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate ; three by Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, one by Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, and one by Lieutenant Serafton, Cantonment Magistrate at Secunderabad. The following is a summary of the calendar :—

1. Akberali Hyderalli, committed by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, for being in possession of material for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting the King's coin.
2. Maneklal Devidas, committed by Mr. Dracup, for theft.
3. Laxmon Vithoo, committed by Mr. Aston, for theft.
4. Canji Dewji and Gumatibai, committed by Mr Dastur, for kidnapping.
5. Edward Nelld, committed by Lieutenant J. B. Serafton, Cantonment Magistrate at Secunderabad, for theft in a building, cheating by personation, forgery for the purpose of cheating, and using as genuine a forged document.
6. Bastao Almeida, committed by Mr. Dastur, for attempt to murder and voluntarily causing hurt.
7. Adrakma Yakkan, committed by Mr. Dastur, for murder.

THE Subalgarh-Sheopur extension of the Gwalior Light Railway (2·0 gauge) was opened for the public carriage of passengers on the 15th June. The length of this extension is 66·42 miles.

A DACCA telegram to the "Empire" says that the Police Sub-Inspector, who was committed by the Sub-Divisional Officer at Narainganje on a charge of taking bribes has been declared not

MORTAR MILLS

OF

Best English make,

READY FOR PROMPT DELIVERY

AT

MARSHALL, SONS & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS,

Ballard Road, **BOMBAY.**

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE R I M S Dalhousie, Commander E Stockin, sailed on Saturday for Rangoon, empty.

THE steamer Cuyahoga, 2,928 tons, Captain R. James sailed on Sunday for Portsaid (for orders) in ballast.

THE P. and O. Company mail steamer Himalaya, 3,700 tons, Captain E. Spicer sailed on Saturday for Aden, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Orissa, 3,525 tons Captain R R Kedslie arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dumra 763 tons, Captain H. Manly arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Company's steamer Pundit 3,832 tons, Captain W J Crebbin arrived in harbour on Friday from Calcutta with a general cargo and coal.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Fazilka 2,698 tons, Captain M G Williams arrived in harbour on Friday from Mauritius via Colombo and Karachi with a cargo of sugar.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Loodiana 2,123 tons, Captain H. G. Muir, sailed on Sunday for Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S. N. Company's steamer Nizam, 2,041 tons, Captain J. P. Toms, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo and 4 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Linga 951 tons Captain H M Cuthbush arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers :— Mr McCulloch, Mr Dalby, Mr and Mrs Proctor, Mr Stride, Mr and Mrs Anandji, friend and infant, Mr Dinsha and 41 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr F. Dobson .....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt Comdr A S Balfour..... R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A.J. Marsack....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator....Lieut Thyne in charge....Survey S
R I M S Palinurus....Lieut Thyne in charge. ..Survey St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 26.

Barbara	2144	Vass	T Morrison & Co
Ballochmyle	2105	Williamson	K Nixon & Co
Ben Vrackie	2535	Hunter	T Morrison & Co
Ipswich	675	Pigot	Rangoon...B & P S N Co
Linga	951	Cuthbush	M M & Co
Moshtari	1110	Green	Bo & P S N Co
Nawab	2041	Park	F Muir & Co
Orissa	3526	Kedslie	M M & Co
Ormley	2730		Mc Cann
Pandit	3832	Cribbin	T Morrison & Co
Petronia	3154	Bowman	Cowasji Dinshaw & Bros
Shah Jehan	2566	Webb	B & P S N Co
Saifi	1445		Bo & U S N Co
Siberian	3093	Rambush	Volkart Bros
Springburn	3173	Crosthwaite	W & A Graham & Co
Strathgarry	2340	Stanhope	W & A Graham & Co
Sirsa	1616	Morton	Shaw Wallace & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Clan Urquhart	3797	Sommerfell	Antwerp	10-7	F Muir & Co
C & R City of Manchester	3562	...Findlay	Karachi		N F K Nixon & Co
D & E Diego Suarez	2498	Duron	Genoa	1-7	J Mackintosh & Co
G Hoseinee	994	Jourdan	P Gulf	29-6	B & P S N Co
H Elba		Capt Cacace	Italian Man-of-War		Repairing
K President	2688	...Muhlbaner	Zanzibar	2-7	A Stranden
L Kasara	505	Elton	Busreh	1-7	M M & Co
M Salsette	2391	Lewallin	Aden	10-7	P & O Co
N Virginia	2789	McMartan	Baltimore	1-7	R A Willis
O Rahmani	1873	Geddie	Jeddah	30-6	B & P S N Co
P Mohammadi	1251	Gore	Zanzibar	30-6	B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK

1	Barotse	2619	Smith	Antwerp	30-6 W & A G & Co
3	Gowanbarn	2723	Forbes	Hull	7-7 K Nixon & Co
4	Selsdon	2451	Basil	Aberdeen & Hull &c	29-6 W & A Graham & Co
5	Dunster	3016	Rutter	Dunkirk &c	10-7 K Nixon & Co
7	Trieste	3203	Cliansk	Trieste	1-7 A L S N Co
8	Fazilka	2698	Williams	Calcutta	8-6 M M & Co
9	Werdenfels	2811	Schmehl	Karachi	1-7 W & A Graham & Co
12	Persia	4198	Houghton	London	3-7 P & O Co
15	Warconga	1609	Johnson	Busreh	23-6 M M & Co
	Courland	750	Ebrahim	Marmagoa	30-6 H W P D
	Mahamadi	547	.....	Ahmed	Marmagoa 26-6 Bo S N Co Ld
	Satrunji	547	Esmai	Karachi	29-6 Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
25	Fazilka s	Williams	Mauritius, June 1
	Pandit s	Crebbin	Calcutta, June 16
26	Linga s	Cuthbush	Karachi, June 25
	Orissa s	Kedslie	Rangoon, June 8
	Nizam s	Toms	Calcutta, May 30
27	Dumra s	Monley	Busreh, June 19

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	RIMS Dalhousie s	Stocken	Rangoon
	Himalaya s	Spicer	Aden
27	Cuyahoga s	James	Portsaid
	Loodiana s	Mutr	Calcutta &c

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :—
Steamer Salsette, for Aden.
" Delhi, for Shanghai &c.
" Singu, for Rangoon.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Co's. steamer Delhi with the China and Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 2 p. m. on Monday.

The Florio & Rubattino S. N. Co's. steamer Duca Baldaine from Genoa left Suez on the 25th instant for Aden and Bombay.

The same Co's, steamer Ichia left Singapore for Bombay on the 25th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, Homeward bound, passed Suez on the 25th instant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	From
21	Clan Maclean	Coast
22	Cln. Maclachlan	Liverpool
23	Hymettus	Melbourne
24	Border Knight	Calcutta

FOR

Cool and Comfort

use only

B. E. C.

FANS.

EXAMINE AND TRY OUR SPLENDID STOCK.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC CO.

WORKS AND OFFICES,

9—11, MEDOWS ST., BOMBAY.

GRAND VINS DE CHAMPAGNE.

EST: 1858, EPERNY, FRANCE.

DUC De RIMONS :—	Per Doz. Rs.
Carte d'or Cuvee Reserve	21
VICOMTE GERARD de VALENE :—	
Carte d'or Cuvee Reservee	25
Carte Blanche Royal Sillery ...	
Carte d'or Grand Clubs	46

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA :

FREDERIC A CREMER & CO.,

P. O. Box. No. 254 } or { 35, Nowroji Furdonji Road, Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY is reduced to a fine art by the DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM

MARCKS & CO.'S PIANOS

OFFERED FOR CASH, or on the DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM.

HORIZONTAL GRAND AND UPRIGHT GRAND

PIANOS

at London Cash Prices in India.

QUALITY, TONE, TOUCH,

GUARANTEED.

BLUTHNER, From
SCHIEDMAYER, (J & P) Rs. 550 to Rs. 3,000
RICHd. LIPP,
STEINWEG-NACHF,

Instalments from Rs. 25. and MARCKS & CO.'S Standard Pianos.

These PIANOS are built expressly for us and selected with a view to giving absolute satisfaction.

If you want a Piano communicate with us, and we will send you illustrated literature which we feel sure will interest you.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST

By Appointment to

H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P. C., G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E., G. C. M. G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

HEAD OFFICES :—

67 and 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON

OFFICES IN THE EAST :—

CAIRO, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS and RANGOON.

Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,

King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, including delivery.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey. Bombay to the Bosphorus Two Volumes By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 1 B, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

YORKSHIRE INSURANCE Co.

WORLD WIDE

RAILWAY TRAIN ACCIDENTS INSURANCE.

ONLY ONE PAYMENT INSURES TO THE AGE OF SIXTY.

Rs. 30,000 FOR Rs. 120.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO THE—

YORKSHIRE INSURANCE Co., LD.,

78, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

Telegraphic Address :—

"YORKSHIRE, BOMBAY."

"METALIGHT" ELECTRIC LAMPS.

50 Candle Power—230 Volts.

Rs. 14 each,

SAVES 70 per cent.

IN ELECTRIC LIGHT BILLS.

We guarantee there is no other Lamp on the Market with a lower current consumption.

GREAVES COTTON & CO.,

Electrical Engineers and Contractors,

No. 1, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1909.

CONGRESS OF APPLIED CHEMISTRY.

THE subject of the papers read in the different departments of the Congress of Applied Chemistry were many and vital, affecting almost every new scientific discovery or development. The daily programme was so long that the "Times" deplored the fact that the production of matter exceeded the consumption as in most industries of the time, adding feelingly, "Flesh and blood cannot be expected to stand it," referring to the heavy agenda conscientiously worked through in the regular and extra sittings of the Congress on a fine Whit Monday, when the rest of the British world was making holiday. Much that transpired from learned men of different countries was necessarily highly technical, but there was a great deal more that came within the mental compass of ordinary mortals. Intensely interesting was Professor Bernthsen's discourse on "The Oxidation of Atmospheric Nitrogen." As long ago as 1781, Cavendish discovered the conversion of nitrogen from the air into nitric acid by direct oxidation in the electric arc. But practical work in this direction has only been effected since 1903, when Messrs. Birkeland and Eyde founded on that discovery a process that is now followed on a large scale by means of water-power, in their furnaces at Notodden in Norway. The furnaces there producing nitrogen from the air consume 100 times as much energy as the great furnace at the Falls of Niagara. The managing director of the Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik, Heinrich von Brunck, once the manufacture of synthetic indigo proved a success, turned his attention to the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen, and in 1905 Otto Schonherr solved the problem by an even simpler process than that of previous inventors, securing a still greater degree of concentration than they had done. Two new Companies, with large capital behind them, have been formed for the production of air-saltpetre, of which it is confidently believed that the outturn will before long reach 100,000 tons. Whether the artificial nitrate will maintain its character as a fertiliser equal to the natural product of Chili, time must tell.

Professor Haller, in his paper on the camphor made by synthetic chemisty from the pine, stated that it was formerly believed camphor could only be got from a special laurel tree growing in Japan, Formosa and Central China. In Formosa this tree formed immense virgin forests yearly becoming more inaccessible. Camphor can now be produced by steam distillation from oil of turpentine made from the resin of various conifers, natives of the temperate zones of the world. After Japan's successful war in 1899, she secured the monopoly of the camphor crop in Formosa as well as in her own islands, and increased her exports of this resin from 280,892 kilos in 1898, valued at 200,425 francs to 1,834,594 kilos, the value of which was 13,069,831 francs in 1907. The price had risen from 69 francs per 100 kilos to 708 francs in the same period. Although China was also turning out camphor, the available supply was steadily diminishing, while the demand was growing. In 1905 the first attempts to get camphor from some other source were made. Pinene, which exists as a carbon compound in oil of turpentine, was made the basis of these trials and good results were obtained. It is not easy, however, yet to be sure whether the manufacture of camphor from this new source will be as great a triumph as were the alazarine and indigotine industries which have, says Professor Haller, got the better of nature. Madder is no longer cultivated in the departments of the Midi in France, and we all know the forlorn condition of the indigo plantations of India, Java, and Guatemala. The best oil of turpentine—and it is little use extracting camphor from any but the best—comes from the French sea-pine, the next best from the United States pitch-pine, the oil from the Russian and German "pinus silvestris" is not so good. To secure an industrial success as much depends on the price of the essence as on the methods employed. Two processes are in use, that by which the essence is converted into hydro-chlorate of pinene, and that which subjects it direct to the action of organic acids. When sufficiently refined the new camphor, apart from its "optical inactivity" has, for all practical purposes, the same properties as the laurel camphor. As long as high prices ruled for the natural product, the factories which could organise a prompt supply of the artificial, reaped the advantage of the dear market and recovered the cost of their installation, but as these prices, for some unknown reason, were only temporary, there has not recently been much enthusiasm displayed in installing plant to carry on the new process. The supply of the special oil of turpentine is limited and its price fluctuating so that the same measure of success can hardly be looked for in the manufacture of artificial camphor as in that of nitrogen from the inexhaustible air-supply of the world.

The work of those who laboured in the field of industrial art, before science came to help was much praised, and the contrast between sound empiricism and the scientific application of chemistry in attaining a given end, was well emphasised by Professor Witt of Charlottenburg, who spoke of the living examples of the former to be seen in a single visit to the South Kensington Museum, where "a treasure of information of incalculable magnitude hoarded up in the course of centuries by the skill and patience of countless millions of men" was in danger of sinking into oblivion. Persia, India, China, Japan, Burma, Siam and the Islands of the Pacific utilised the products of nature in ways equal, if not superior, to our own. But the awakening of Eastern nations and their demand for a share in Atlantic civilisation, meant the going to sleep of their own industrial methods, a not very satisfactory consequence. The Professor compared modern processes to the rush of a motor-car, and the old ones to making the same journey on foot. In the former, travelling 60 miles an hour—this scientist does not live within County Council limits, or he would have supposed a more moderate rate—there was not time to gather the flowers blooming by the roadside, these fell to the share of the pedestrian. By careful study and analysis of the products of ancient times the modern scientists discovered many lost secrets, just as the distinguished chemists Berthelot and von Lippman, by combining Oriental study with chemical research, had gathered stores of valuable information. It should be an important duty of an International Congress to collect and preserve the intellectual wealth of the past before it disappeared for ever. One learned professor voiced the general conviction that the rule of thumb might now be considered dead, and that the great day of the exact sciences had dawned.

HOW POVERTY COMES.

THE causes of pauperism in London, or anywhere for that matter, are complicated, though persons of cut and dried opinions can always glibly account for poverty and generally believe it is the fault, not the misfortune, of the pauper. The Poor Law Commission has been at work for some time trying to get at the chief causes of pauperism in London and other industrial centres. Mr. A. D. Steel-Maitland and Miss E. R. Squire were selected to investigate the subject, and the result of their inquiry into the share taken in pauperism by dangerous trades, excessive hours of work, casual labour, bad housing, low wages, intemperance and sickness is embodied in a special Report which was issued on May 28. Contrary to all preconceived ideas, casual labour was found to be the most potent in its evil effects, and in every district visited the casual labour class accounted for the highest proportion of paupers. Demoralisation and misery attend on the casual and drag him permanently down. The second worst cause of pauperism is over-crowding, the herding together by day and night of individuals, the melancholy net result of which is demoralisation and physical disease. Out of 1,705 workhouse inmates only a quarter came from homes of two rooms or more. The rent of even one unfurnished room in London is not less than four shillings (three rupees) a week. That of one furnished room will be as much as seven shillings. The consequence is that whole families live in that one room, and of course many families in one house. Decency and health suffer equally, and the Report says that "housing conditions must bear a large share of the blame for the fall of the women and girls who thus become paupers." Phthisis, the most pauperising of all diseases, increases largely by overcrowding, as indeed does every form of tuberculosis. Sad to say, longevity makes for the growth of pauperism. Sanitary rules and freely given medical help preserve the lives of the old longer than formerly, but do not keep them robust. It is thus often found that longevity demands more Poor Law expenditure than death itself. The poverty attributed to intemperance is variously calculated at from 50 to 90 per cent. of the whole. Fifteen hundred cases were selected for inquiry. In 78 per cent. of the skilled men among these, evidence of drink was forthcoming, and of drunkenness in 24 per cent, sixty-seven per cent. of the unskilled were addicted to drink, and 13 per cent. were drunken, while 52 per cent. of the women drank and 14 per cent. were drunkards, a very shocking state of affairs.

Excessive hours of work, or insufficient wages do not *per se* lead to pauperism, according to the investigators. Working overtime may occasionally injure health, but it helps towards thrift and saving. Lack of thrift is put down as a more probable cause of dependence than low wages. But there is a singular form of thrift which makes a pauper save to prevent others from having to bury him. It is rare to find a pauper who is not insured for this purpose, says the Report, and it very reasonably asks if this tendency could not be developed into a wiser practice by which the pauper could save others from keeping him while alive. Out-relief is declared to be "either inadequate or demoralising," while the in-door relief is "too good for the bad and too bad for the good." The wastrel is not deterred from entering the workhouse, but the decent man, even when ill and starving, shrinks from it as long as he possibly can keep out, though assistance in time might restore him to the self-supporting class. Boards of Guardians get little commendation from Mr. Steel-Maitland and Miss Squire. With a few brilliant exceptions, they are said to be ill-fitted for their duties, and are surrounded with all the dangers of an appeal to interested motives in the electorate. Cases of subordination of administration to personal considerations are too frequent in the board-room. Now that this inquiry has been made and its results tabulated, it will be interesting to see what steps will be taken to reduce pauperism. An idea has been long entertained that the office of Poor Law Guardian will cease to exist when the Old-Age Pensions Act is in full working order, but whether it can be abolished until workhouses are established on very different lines is a problem not easily solved.

THE AGA KHAN AND MAHOMEDAN REPRESENTATION.

THE Aga Khan's observations on the subject of Mahomedan representation must, of course, be regarded as important in view of the respect due to his utterances, but His Highness apparently was unaware—so was the "Times"—that a conference is being held in Simla to consider the matter before the final representations of the Government of India are sent Home. This fact discounts the remarks of both the "Times" and the Aga Khan. The vast brotherhood of the Islamic world has nothing to do with the representation of the community in India, but when the latter ask only for an equitable share of the constitutional privileges granted to the Indian peoples they may be quite sure they will obtain it without any of the unnecessary agitation, which, we are sorry to say, certain members of the community seem inclined to pursue. No one is more anxious than ourselves that Mahomedan interests shall be carefully preserved and that that their claims shall be liberally and generously considered. We are glad to think that on this side Indian Musalmans have been considerate in their claims, but it would be well if they warned their co-religionists elsewhere that immoderate demands can but alienate sympathies of many of their friends and well-wishers. Unfortunately there has been much misapprehension as to what the Secretary of State really means to do. That is not the fault of Mahomedans but of the Ministers. As we said last week, however, it is safe to rest in the assurance that what promises have been made will be fulfilled. We are not prepared to go so far as the Aga Khan and say that if in the final shaping of the Government's plans the pledges made to Mussulmans are not carried out fully, both in the spirit and the letter, the reforms are doomed to failure, any more than we would say if they are, the reforms are certain of success. But we fully endorse the remarks of His Highness that "it is impossible to work a constitutional scheme satisfactorily with a large section of people disappointed and without real representation, and another section exultant because they had attained a virtual monopoly of political influence." We commend these words to all communities interested in the projected reforms. No such situation is, or ever was, contemplated. We have sufficient faith in Lord Morley and Lord Minto to believe that, however difficult the task may be, they will concert means of carrying out their declared policy to the satisfaction of all rational people.

THE Saindhia bridge having been repaired trains are now running through the loop line.

As a sequel to the car festival accident at Mahesh, the Bengali Police Inspector at Serampore has been suspended.

A CALCUTTA vernacular paper says that Barendra Kumar Ghose, Arabindo's brother, has practised Pranayam meditation to such perfection that he can raise himself three or four feet from the ground.

PROBABLY no battalion, says the "Civil and Military Gazette," has felt the block in promotion amongst the senior non-commissioned officers more than the 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade. For some time promotion has been practically at a standstill owing to the absorption of the staff of two disbanded militia battalions. Promotion has also been slow amongst the commissioned officers, the senior subaltern of the Brigade having nine years' service, whilst several supernumerary captains have to be absorbed in the near future. On the 14th October next Colonel L. L. Nicol, Commanding the 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, Bordon, will retire under the four years' rule and in that case the vacant command should go to Major H. C. Petre, the Second-in-Command of the 2nd Battalion, Shajahanpur.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE KAISER AND THE TSAR.

The German Navy League.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, JUNE 12.

WAS it the Tsar or the Kaiser who took the initiative in proposing the meeting that has now been arranged between the two Monarchs? It was originally reported that William, acting in his usual impulsive way and having good reason to wish to restore the old good feeling between Germany and Russia, was the first to make overtures to Nicholas in regard to a personal exchange of views between them. The "inspired" "Cologne Gazette," which is quoted approvingly by the semi-official "North German Gazette," declares that the invitation proceeded from the Tzar and that the Kaiser, who owed a visit to the Russian Court was glad to accept it. Moreover, Russia desires to live in regular relations with Germany and it could have been folly on the Emperor's part to refuse a friendly invitation. On the other hand the semi-official "Bourse Gazette" of St. Petersburg declares that it has authority for stating that the initiative proceeded from Berlin.

The "Hohenzollern," with the Emperor and Empress and a numerous suite, will meet the Imperial yacht "Standard" in Finnish waters early on the morning of the 17th instant, and the visit of their German Majesties will extend over three days, in the course of which the two Sovereigns will entertain each other with the usual State banquets and luncheons, which will serve as a relief to the serious business to be discussed between themselves and between the Ministers of State, forming part of their respective suites. The Kaiser will be attended by the German Foreign Secretary, Baron von Schon, and by the Minister of Marine and Count Pourtales, the German Ambassador to St. Petersburg. Prince von Bulow will not accompany the Emperor owing to the exigencies of German domestic politics. The Reichstag will reassemble on June 15 and Prince von Bulow is understood to desire to present the Government taxation proposals at the earliest possible moment. It is semi-officially declared in Berlin that the meeting of the two Emperors implies no change in the broad tones of European politics, but is an indication that both Monarchs desire and continue to cultivate and to promote their personal relations as well as a good understanding between their Empires. Considering however, on the one hand, the thorough-going support given by Germany to Austrian policy in the Balkans and on the other, the manner in which the Russian policy must be affected by the "Triple Entente" the Emperor will have a singularly difficult task in obtaining advantageous results for Germany from [illegible] conferences with the Tsar. The Paris "Temps" remarks in fact that the Baltic meeting cannot change the unfavourable judgment formed by Russian public opinion upon the nature of Russia's intervention in St. Petersburg at the close of the late Balkan crisis. Still less will it alter or affect in the slightest degree the present grouping of the Powers of Europe. The Kaiser can scarcely dream of effecting a secret treaty of reinsurance with Russia, such as Bismarck concluded with Germany's eastern neighbour just after the signature of the Triple Alliance. Moreover, Russia is still too weak to render it possible for her to enter into any secret agreement with Germany and Austria on terms of equality. Nevertheless the German Press regards what is now going on as indicative of Germany's aim of neutralising the "Triple Entente" while permitting its nominal existence. It would be quite in consonance with Bismarckian tradition to which the Kaiser seems to be rapidly becoming a convert, that Germany should so conduct her diplomacy with Austria and Russia, as to secure the aims of her policy at the expense of both those Powers. It is at the Kaiser's express desire that M. Stolypin, the Russian Premier, will accompany the Tsar at the Baltic meeting together with M. Isvolsky, the Russian Foreign Minister, and the Minister of Marine. The Kaiser has informed the Hamburg-America Steamship Company that, after his meeting with the Tsar, he will arrive in Hamburg in time for the Regatta on the Lower Elbe.

After the meeting with the Kaiser the Tsar and Tsaritsa will make visits to Stockholm aud Copenhagen, proceeding from the latter place to Poltava and thence to Venice, where they may make a short stay. On July 31st the Tsar will visit Cherbourg in order to return M. Fallieres' visit to Reval last year. After a stay of three days in French waters the Imperial yacht will convey their Russian Majesties to Cowes, where the Tsar will have a meeting with King Edward.

In Austria-Hungary the impending Baltic meeting elicits very little comment up to the present. One conjecture formed at Vienna is that the Kaiser at his meeting with the Tsar may seek by personal mediation to improve the relations between Russia and Austria, which have been decidedly cool since the launching of Baron von Aehrenthal's Novi Bazar railway scheme in January, 1908. It was fully believed in Russia at that time that Baron von Aehrenthal really sold the cause of Macedonian reform for the Novi Bazar railway concession, inadequate as such a motive might appear. Neither has Russian public opinion yet forgiven Russia for the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Austria-Hungary, on her side, has no desire to perpetuate unfriendly relations with Russia, and might be grateful if personal mediation on the Emperor William's part succeeded in removing the present understanding. Prince von Bulow's task in extricating the German Government from its financial difficulties will be greatly facilitated by the succession of the Liberal Conservatives, composed chiefly of National Liberals and Radicals, serving on the Finance Committee of the Reichstag. In fact, it may be said that German Liberalism as a party has at length thrown up the sponge after steadily losing ground for years past with the German electorate. The new coalition of Conservatives, Centre, Poles and anti-Semite deputies triumphed over them completely in the Finance Committee, and were finally left free to deal with the Budget proposals at their pleasure. The report which what the newspapers of the Left call the "Rump" Committee, will submit to the Reichstag—a report proposing to provide wholly by indirect taxation the additional revenue required by the Government. Death duties, and in fact, almost every form of direct taxation, are put aside. The Committee's proposals as now formulated recommend the following scheme of taxation :—Indirect taxes—tax on beer, tax on spirits and cosmetics, tax on tobacco, tax on sparkling wine, tax on railway tickets, tax on lighting and cooking apparatus (which would yield £1,000,000 a year), tax on matches, increased duty on coffee and tea, tax on milling, and export duty on coal; and (b) taxes on property—taxes on increased value of real estate, to yield £3,000,000 a year, and a tax on Stock Exchange and other securities to yield £4,000,000 a year.

The authors of the scheme estimate that the indirect taxes would yield over £19,000,000 a year, so that the whole scheme would yield over £26,000,000 a year. When this scheme comes to be debated in the Reichstag there will no doubt be concessions or compromises between the Government and the new majority in several points, but there is no doubt that Prince von Bulow will accept all he can. The Chancellor was considerably galled by the Centre yoke before throwing it off at the last election. But there are indications in the language of the semi-official Press that he will be prepared to resume it now if needs must. It is not impossible that although the Radicals will be compelled to remain in opposition, the National Liberals, following their usual temporising traditions, may be offered inducements strong enough to lead them to join the new majority. It may therefore be expected that conservative and reactionary ideas will, before long, resume their former sway in the direction of German affairs.

THE GERMAN NAVY LEAGUE.

Following the recent meeting at Trier of delegates from the local branches, the German Navy League has held its annual general meeting at Kiel. Speeches have been delivered by Prince Henry of Prussia, Admiral von Koester, President of the League, and Admiral von Weber generally favoring progressive naval development. Prince Henry declared that it was for the maintenance of peace and for her own security that Germany required a Navy as well as her well-tried Army. Admiral von Koester said that the Navy League must insist upon the strict fulfilment of the terms of the German Navy Law, but with the multiplication of ships must go an increase in the number of men. Germany was building her Navy not against a particular opponent but as a means to independence. Admiral von Weber, referring to the discussions in the Reichstag and the English Parliament upon the possibility of an Anglo-German understanding with regard to naval construction, said it was clear from the statements of British Ministers with regard to the right of capture at sea that England had no idea of making an agreement on terms of real equality. After remarking that a Liberal member had replied to the British Government, that in the circumstances the naval defence of her sea-borne trade was for Germany an obvious duty, Admiral von Weber continued :—"But with the defence of our trade and our coasts the task of the German Navy is not exhausted. Recent events in South-Eastern Europe and the grouping of the Powers which was then exhibited made us see more clearly that the [illegible] for the political navy will be [illegible] for the German Empire and the assurance of peace. We should be tying our hands for all time to come if we entered into an agreement with a Great Power which prevented us, as the Peace of Tilsit once prevented us, as the Peace of Tilsit once prevented us, from guarding our own interests." The speaker demonstrated to his audience that the German Navy Law was capable of much further expansion and could easily be made to cover a batch of new "Invincibles." This passage of his speech was [illegible] ciferously applauded and yet the visits of the [illegible] Berlin Municipal Councillors to London and of the [illegible] Labour Members of the British Parliament to Germany, have only just occurred with all the [illegible] humanitarian and pacifist platitudes exchanged between hosts and guests. These utterances jar sadly with the stern reality of the utterances at the meeting of the German Navy League. Another Anglo-German fraternal demonstration is now going on in the shape of a visit of British Church representatives to Germany. Their reception, like the receptions accorded to all the British delegations and deputations who have visited Germany and like the warm welcome extended to the Germans who have similarly visited England, have been of the most cordial kind, and we have again had the usual assurances of the good-will really uniting the two peoples. And so the German nation and the British nation wish nothing but kindness to each other—and we are told that the German and British Courts are on the most friendly terms. And yet!——It is only a pity in a large party on the British side there is such an incessant talk of peace and such a strenuous ignoring of the grim facts that oppose the advent of the millennium just-yet. In this respect a great impression has been made on the continent by Lord Rosebery's speech at the banquet given to the members of the Imperial Press Conference in London on June 5 and by the speeches Sir Edward Grey and Lord Roberts at sittings of the Conference during the past week. We come fresh from assurances of peace from monarchs, from statesmen, legislators and philanthropists, and yet we find Lord Rosebery saying:—"I do not know that in some ways I have ever seen a condition of things in Europe so remarkable, so peaceful, and in some respects so ominous as the condition which exists at this moment. There is a hush in Europe, a hush in which you may almost hear a leaf fall to the ground. There is an absolute absence of any questions which ordinarily lead to war. The nations cannot arm any more men on land, so they have to seek new armaments upon the sea, piling up these enormous preparations as if for some great Armageddon—and that in a time of profoundest peace. We live in the midst of what I think was called by Petrarch "tacens bellum"—a silent warfare, in which not a drop of blood is shed in anger, but in which, however, the last drop is extracted from the living body by the lancets of the European statesmen. I myself feel confident in the resolution and power of this country to meet any reasonable conjunction of forces. But when I see this bursting out of navies everywhere, when I see one country alone asking for £25,000,000 of extra-taxation for warlike preparation, when I see the absolutely unprecedented sacrifices which are asked from us on the same ground, I do begin to feel uneasy at the outcome of it all and wonder where it will stop, or if it is nearly going to bring back Europe into a state of barbarism (hear, hear), or whether it will cause a catastrophe in which the working men of the world will say, 'We will have no more of this madness, this foolery which is grinding us to powder.'"

Sir Edward Grey's comment is upon Lord Rosebery's observations regarded as particularly apt, particularly the passage in which the Foreign Secretary, after expressing complete agreement with Lord Rosebery, said "We are in comparatively calm weather; we are not in stormy weather in foreign politics at the present moment; but the excessive expenditure on armaments makes the weather sultry. The seriousness of that expenditure cannot be overlooked. But you should know to-day how conscious we are at home that we have too much at stake to allow our naval expenditure to fall behind hand, however, great the burden."

G. D. WILLIAMS.

THE Mahomedan delegates had a long Conference on Saturday with the Councils Committee at Simla.

THE question of the re-organisation of the Border Police in the North-West Frontier Province is, the "Pioneer" understands, to come up for final disposal shortly.

THE recent surveys show that an improved alignment is possible for the new Swat Canal, though this may involve a somewhat longer tunnel through Malakand.

THE PRESS CONFERENCE.

REDUCTION IN CABLE RATES.

Government Assistance Essential.

WIRELESS STATIONS PROMISED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The Press Conference has resumed its sittings The Chairman to-day announced that the Pacific Cable had agreed to reduce its Press rate from Vancouver to Australia and New Zealand by half, provided that the latter Governments were prepared to make concessions on their part. (Cheers).

Resolutions were adopted, urging on the Governments of the Empire the expediency of increasing and cheapening electric inter-communication, and a deputation will wait on Mr. Asquith to that end.

Another resolution was carried, advocating State-owned electrical connection between Great Britain, Canada and South Africa.

Mr. Roles of Ceylon moved a resolution, calling attention to the high charges made by India on the cables between India and Great Britain, and urging that the attention of the India and Colonial Offices and of the Eastern Company should be called to the matter to secure immediate relief.

Mr. Stanley Reed of Bombay, seconded the resolution, which was carried.

Mr. Reed also moved a resolution, urging the expediency of a chain of wireless telegraphy stations between all British countries. He emphasised the connection between shipping casualties and the absence of wireless telegraphy stations eastward of Suez.

[illegible] adopted.

[illegible] announcing that by next August he would be prepared to establish wireless stations connecting all parts of the Empire, involving greatly reduced rates. This announcement largely dominated the discussion.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

The final meeting of the Press Conference was held to-day, Lord Esher presiding.

Lord Charles Beresford declared that the gravity which had dominated the speeches of the statesmen at the Conference was due to the knowledge that the nation was not prepared. Colonial offers of "Dreadnoughts," he said, amounted to the severest condemnation of the failure of the Imperial Government to provide for contingencies. The Two-Power Standard was impossible unless the Dominions assisted us.

Sir John French said [illegible] War Office was making the utmost [illegible] to establish a great General Staff in order to weld together the whole Army, amounting to over a million men, throughout the Empire. He hoped that the Colonies would do all in their power to assist.

THE AGA KHAN'S SPEECH.

Views of the 'Times.'

LONDON, JUNE 26.

An article in the "Times" recognises the importance of the Aga Khan's speech in view of the respect due to his utterances.

It says that Lord Morley's scheme and Lord Minto's telegram do not fulfil the clear and definite pledges given to Mahomedans, but it sincerely hopes that, when the full scheme is worked out by the regulations of the Government of India, Mahomedans will find that Lord Minto's and Lord Morley's undertakings have been carried out in the spirit and in the letter.

THE STATE OF THE CONGO.

England's Attitude.

RESENTMENT IN BELGIUM.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

A White Book on Congo affairs has been published. Belgium reiterates the assurances of her benevolent intentions, and says that the Belgians are pained by the way in which those intentions are questioned by Great Britain.

Sir Edward Grey, in his reply, says: "Great Britain is anxious to recognise the annexation, but cannot do so until the abuses of taxation and forced labour have ceased, and the treatment of the natives assimilated to that in other European Colonies."

THE KING AND THE DUMAITES.

Reception at Buckingham Palace.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

King Edward, in receiving the members of the Russian Duma at Buckingham Palace yesterday, said he followed the proceedings of the Duma with the deepest interest and hoped again to visit Russia.

THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

Lord Fitzmaurice Resigns

LONDON, JUNE 25.

Lord Fitzmaurice has resigned the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster owing to ill-health. Mr. Herbert Samuel will succeed him.

A GENERAL KILLED BY A WORKMAN.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

A workman at Stockholm killed with a revolver, General Beckman, Chief of Coast Artillery, and then committed suicide.

THE TROUBLE IN PERSIA.

Fighting at Meshed.

BRITISH CONSUL FIRED ON.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 25.

Telegrams from St. Petersburg report that rioting has taken place between loyalists and revolutionaries at Meshed. The fighting was of the barricade order, the revolutionaries interfering with the access to the Russian Bank.

The Consular Guards with a machine-gun cleared the street and destroyed the two barricades without loss. The revolutionary casualties have not been ascertained.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

Reuter wires from Teheran that Saad-ed-Dowleh has resigned, owing to the advance of the Bakhtiaris.

Mr. Graham, British Consul at Ispahan, while en route to Kum, was fired on twice and was wounded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 26.

No news has reached India so far from Persia regarding the advance of the Bakhtiaris upon Teheran, but there is only too much reason to believe that it is quite true that some striking developments may be expected within the next few days.

THE NEW KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

Impressive Opening Ceremony.

LARGE GATHERING OF NOTABILITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE. 26.

King Edward opened the new Victoria and and Albert Museum attached to South Kensington, this afternoon. It is to be devoted to the encouragement of applied industrial arts.

Queen Alexandra and other members of the Royal Family, Cabinet Ministers and the Archbishop of Canterbury were present at the ceremony.

UNDER-SECRETARYSHIP FOR INDIA.

Mr. Buchanan Resigns.

MASTER OF ELIBANK APPOINTED.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

The Master of Elibank has been appointed Under-Secretary of State for India, Mr. Buchanan having resigned owing to ill-health.

[Alexander William Charles Oliphant Murray, the eldest son of the tenth Baron Elibank Montlieu Fox Oliphant Murray, is known as the Master of Elibank. He was Comptroller of His Majesty's Household and Scottish Liberal Whip, 1906. The barony is a historic one. Elibank was one of the foremost among the Loyalists. The first Baron Elibank was the Keeper of Caerlaverock Castle and opposed the surrender of Charles I to the Parliament, in 1647. The present Baron's grandfather fell at Flodden Field in 1513. The sixth Baron accompanied Anson round the world, 1740-44. The present Master of Elibank was Lieutenant of the Lothians and Barwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry and contested for West Division of Edinburgh in 1895; also for Peebles and Selkirk and City of York bye-election in 1900. He sat as Liberal member for Midlothian, 1900-5. In the present Parliament he is sitting as Liberal member for Peebles and Selkirk since 1906.]

THE BUDGET CAMPAIGN.

Stiff Fight.

THE POWERS OF THE LORDS.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

The Budget Campaign is proceeding most hotly. The Liberals are unearthing historical precedents, including speeches of Lord Salisbury and Lord Rosebery, to show that it is impossible for the Lords to meddle with the Budget.

DINNER TO MR. BANNERJEE.

An Indian Congress in England.

LONDON. June 26.

Indian students and patriots entertained Mr. Bannerjee at dinner last night. Mr. Keir-Hardie, Sir Henry Cotton and Mr. McNeill were present.

Mr. Bannerjee claimed that financial control must be in Indian hands and he advocated the holding of a session of the Indian National Congress in England.

ABSENTING NEWCASTLE COLLIERS.

Sent to Prison.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

One hundred and twenty-five Newcastle colliers have been sent to prison for refusing to pay fines inflicted for absenting themselves from work.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

The matches between the M. C. C. and Cambridge, and Essex and Leicester have been abandoned.

The matches between the Australians and the Lancashire and Yorkshire team, Surrey and Gloucester, Hampshire and Middlesex, and Sussex and Oxford were drawn.

GERMAN POLITICAL SITUATION.

Critical Times.

PRINCE BULOW OFFERS TO RESIGN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The Reichstag has adopted the increased duties on coffee and tea.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

Prince von Bulow has gone to Kiel to report to the Kaiser regarding the political situation. An inspired statement declares that Prince von Bulow will not resign and will not dissolve Parliament, but will pursue a waiting policy.

The "Koelnische Zeitung" describes the situation as shameful and humiliating to the Empire.

The Press generally demands an appeal to the nation against the Conservative and Centre dictatorship.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

It is semi-officially stated that Prince von Bulow has asked the Kaiser to be allowed to resign. The Kaiser has refused to accept his resignation till Prince von Bulow's labour and financial reforms have been evolved with a positive result acceptable to the Federal Governments. His Majesty pointed out that the Bundesrat was unanimous that a speedy realisation of financial reform was vital to the internal well-being and external authority of the Empire.

THE TSAR'S VISIT TO STOCKHOLM.

Cordial Reception.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

The Tsar and Tsaritsa have arrived at Stockholm. Cordial toasts were exchanged with the King at a State Banquet, emphasising the ties of friendship and relationship between the two nations.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 27.

The Railway Board have sanctioned the construction of a line of railway, known as the Kanevehatti branch, taking off from the Mariamanhalli branch of the Hospet Kottur Railway into the Sandur State, a distance of nine miles. This branch will be constructed and worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company as an integral part of their metre-gauge system. The line is intended chiefly to serve the manganese mines in the Sandur State, but will be equipped for all classes of traffic.

As much difficulty is experienced at present in the loading and unloading of materials, the depot yard being much cramped, the South Indian Railway Company propose to construct a siding with loading bank for depot stores at Madura junction.

MADRAS OFFICIAL CHANGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 26.

When the Hon'ble Sir George Forbes resigns his office on the 10th July, the Hon'ble Mr. J. N. Atkinson will probably be appointed to act as second Member of the Madras Council pending orders of the Secretary of State, the Hon'ble Mr. Hammick becoming first Member.

It is doubtful whether Mr. C. J. Weir will accept the Chief Secretaryship, as it is believed he prefers to work on the Board of Revenue. The pay of the first Member of the Board and the Chief Secretary is the same. In case Mr. Weir does not accept the Chief Secretaryship, Mr. A. G. Cardew will probably act as Chief Secretary, Mr. L. M. Wynch becoming Revenue Secretary and Mr. A. Butterworth the local Municipal Secretary.

THE RECENT CYCLONE.

Heavy Damage to Shipping.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 26.

The official estimate of the damage done by the late cyclone to shipping in the North Malabar ports of Tellicherry, Cannanore, Badagara, Kaliaji, Mahe and Azhikel, shows that fifty native vessels were wrecked or damaged. The loss in the vessels amounted to Rs. 97,680. The cargo lost is valued at Rs. 37,386. The Port Officer of Tellisherry took charge of 70 distressed seamen belonging to wrecked vessels and had these men sent to their homes mostly in the Bombay Presidency.

THE ENNORE ACCIDENT.

No Conclusion Arrived at.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 26.

Up to yesterday no definite conclusions had been arrived at by the members of the Joint Enquiry. All left by special train for Ennore this morning, where further experiments will be conducted.

LATER.

Sir T. R. Wynne met the members of the Joint Enquiry at Ennore this morning, and inspected the scene of the accident. He will also examine the evidence recorded and the report which is to be drawn up.

DROWNING ACCIDENT AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 27.

Yesterday morning three young signallers, C. Steers, A. Westood and George Clarke of the Government Telegraph Department went to bathe in the sea opposite Parry's corner. Clarke who could not swim got beyond his depth and in spite of gallant efforts at rescue he was drowned. His body has not yet been recovered.

MAHOMEDAN REPRESENTATION.

The Deputation at Simla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 27.

Syed Ali Imam Syed of Bengal, Abdul Majid, of the United Provinces, the Hon'ble M. D. Shafi Khan of the Punjab and Maulvi Raffuddin Ahmed of Poona and Rahmat Ullah Syani from Bombay are now in Simla, and will meet the Committee of the Viceroy's Executive Council consisting of Sir Harvey Adamson, Mr. Miller and Mr. Sinha. It is understood they will urge an increase of Mahomedan representation generally and that the arrangement for the Viceroy's Legislative Council should be—

(1) to allot five exclusively Mahomedan seats as follows:—One each to Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Bombay and Madras alternately;

(2) to require landholders' associations in Eastern Bengal and Assam, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Bombay to elect a Mahomedan representative at each alternate election, thus giving two more seats;

(3) to ask the Viceroy to nominate a Mahomedan official from the Frontier Provinces and Baluchistan;

(4) to ask that one of the spare seats for the representative of minorities be allotted to Mahomedans. This would give a total of nine seats on the Viceroy's Legislative Council to Mahomedans.

SHOOTING ACCIDENT AT CHITAGONG.

Ship's Officer Killed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 27.

A Chittagong telegram says that a party of officers of the steamer "Clan Cameron" went ashore to shoot with hired guns. They landed at a creek and while guns were being handled up from the sampan there was an explosion and the Chief Officer turned round in time to catch the body of the fourth engineer in his arms. In all probability the deceased pulled the gun which was loaded towards him across the seat by the top of the barrel when it exploded and the charge lodged in his throat. Death was instantaneous. Deceased whose name was Honeyman was only 23.

THE MADRAS RAILWAY STRIKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 27.

I understand that nine Madras Railway strikers have returned to work at Gooty and all those at Bitragunta are expected to do likewise shortly. The strike leaders here announce the intention of holding a public meeting on Monday at the Victoria Hall to request the Governor to take steps to settle the strike.

K. K. MITRA IN PRISON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 27.

Sukumar Mitra, son of Krishna Kumar Mitra, in a letter to the "Statesman" traverses the statement published in various papers concerning his father's treatment in confinement. He says the large central corridor is a passage with four small cells, on each side there are two triangular windows on the two extremities of the passage, which are screened with canvas to keep off the sunlight and air can only come through a small iron barred door. His father is allowed one hour's exercise in the morning, and forty-nine minutes in the afternoon in a small compound in front of the rooms, and he certainly has grown thinner. As for complaining, his father is not likely to do so.

THE MIDNAPORE ENQUIRY.

Cross-Examination Starts.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 27,

At the Midnapore enquiry yesterday, eight witnesses, who had previously deposed, attended for cross-examination. The three Police Sub-Inspectors, against whom charges of grave and serious nature were made, also attended. Pyarilal Ghose, Vakil was put under a protracted and severe cross-examination by Moulvi and Lall Mohan, after which three Mukhtears were examined. It is understood that the Raja of Narajole will be examined to-morrow.

THE MADRAS LAW COLLEGE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 26.

Mr. C. Madhavan Nair, Barrister-at-Law, nephew of Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair, has been appointed to act as Vice-Principal of the Madras Law College during the absence of Mr. Odgers on leave. I understand that Mr. R. A. Nelson, the Principal now on leave, has applied for an extension of leave. Dr. S. Swaminathan who has been acting as Vice-Principal will act as Principal of the Law College.

THE following is the report of the Tramways Committee of the Bombay Corporation regarding the Tramway Company's proposal to lay a new siding at the south end of the crescent site:—The reasons for the proposed siding have been fully set forth and after personally inspecting the site and discussing the proposal, in consultation with the Commissioner, the Executive Engineer and the Chief Engineer of the Tramways Company the Committee see no objection to the proposal. After the new siding is constructed the present siding at Esplanade Road will not be used but it is the intention of the Company to keep it available for use in cases of emergency. The Committee are of opinion that in such cases the Company must obtain the consent of the Commissioner to use the siding. The Committee also think that the Tramways Company should be required to have all the centre poles that may be put up in connection with the new siding lighted after sunset at the expense of the Company. The Chief Engineer of the Company who was present at the Meeting has acquiesced in these proposals and the Committee accordingly beg to recommend that the proposal for laying the new siding be approved subject to these two conditions.

THAT time is of more value than money to Stock Exchange men just now was demonstrated the other day, the "Financial News" says, when a member who wished to have his boots cleaned was seen balancing himself on two stands and having both boots brushed simultaneously by separate bootblacks!

ARABINDO GHOSE AT BARISAL.

Remarkable Speech.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 27.

Arabindo Ghose's speech at the recent Barisal Conference was a severe denunciation of Government. He spoke of Barisal as the chosen temple of the Mother and said that many things had happened since he was last there three years ago. One aspect has been a series of repressions. They had passed through a period of regulation police lathi, Gurkha visitation and punitive tax, not for any offence which they have been guilty. On the contrary, they had always been patient and self-restrained. They have been punished for their patriotism, for their Swadeshism, for their successful organisation of Boycott, and now there had come deportations. They have been called to endure the exile of their dearest who had stood for all that was patriotic and noble in the district. He mentioned the names of Aswini Kumar Dutt, Monoranjan Guha and Khrishna Kumar Mitter, who were exiled under a lawless law, a dishonest law.

Continuing he said, they had many other forms of repression. Besides these deportations they had charges of sedition, charges of dacoity and violence brought against young men who are the hope of their country—charges such as those which they had seen breaking down and vanishing into nothing when tested by a high and impartial tribunal. It had been so engineered by the underlings of Government that it struck automatically at those who were most energetic, most devoted, most self-denying in the service of their mother country. It addressed itself to the physical signs, the outward manifestations of their national life and thought by suppressing them to put an end to that national life and movement. But it was a strange idea, a foolish idea, to think that a nation which had once risen and once been called by the voice of God to rise, would be stopped by mere physical repression. It had never so happened in the history of a nation nor would it so happen in the history of India. Without suffering there could be no strength; without sacrifice there could be no growth. It was not in vain that Aswini was taken from his people; it was not in vain that Krishna Kumar Mitra was rotting in Agra Jail; it was not in vain that the Maharastra mourned for Tilak in Mandalay Jail. And neither Aswni nor Tilak was their leader. God was the leader. Their object and their claim was that they shall not perish as a nation but live as a nation, and any authority that went against that object would dash itself against the eternal throne of Justice and be broken to pieces.

Repression, he went on to say, cannot continue for ever, for it will bring anarchy into the country. They had only to be strong and enduring and all this machinery of coercion, all this repression, will then be in vain.

THE DACCA STABBING CASE.

Youths Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 26.

A Faridpur telegram to the "Englishman" says two boys, Barendra Sen and Brojamohan Sen have been arrested in connection with the murder of Preonath Chatterjee, brother of Gobesh, the informer in the Dacca stabbing case. A Deputy Magistrate from Faridpur has gone to Fateheganjpur where the murder was committed, to hold a local inquiry. Nishikants, who was previously arrested, has also been taken there for identification.

THE JUTE CROP.

Extraordinary Official Error.

FORECAST HOPELESSLY OUT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 26.

A "Pioneer" special cable, dated London, 25th June, says: "A speaker at the Dundee Chamber of Commerce yesterday complained that the jute crop was 2½ millions in excess of the Government of India's final forecast. Consumers purchased freely against a short crop estimate and the large discrepancy proved a disastrous element in a year of trade depression. He had heard Dundee's losses estimated at a million sterling.

DEATH OF A ZAMINDAR.

Bequest for Rajput Education.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD. JUNE 26.

An Agra telegram announces the death of Raja Balwant Singh of Awa, one of the leading zamindars of the Agra Province. It is stated that the Raja has bequeathed a large sum of money for the benefit of Rajput educational institutions in Agra.

NILPHAMARI STUDENTS' CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RUNGPORE, JUNE 26.

The Nilphamari students' case, in which Satyendra Nath Bhattacherjee and six others were charged as dangerous and desperate characters, came on for hearing before Mr. Vas, District Magistrate. Seven witnesses for the prosecution, including a railway guard, were examined and cross-examined. The Government Pleader applied for a further remand. The case was accordingly fixed for the 9th proximo.

Plague has become almost extinct at last in most of the provinces of India; for the last week only 766 cases are reported, the Punjab returning 296, Rajputana 101, Bombay Presidency 86, Burma 78, Bengal 71, the United Provinces 50. Madras Presidency 47, Mysore State 28, and the Central Provinces and Berar 9.

MR. A NUNDY, Barrister, has been appointed Government Prosecutor at Rawalpindi, vice Mr. Broadway who becomes Assistant Legal Remembrancer at Lahore.

BOMBAY DOCKYARD CASE.

Accuseds' Statement.

THE hearing of the charges against P. H. Burn, Foreman in the Government Dockyard. Bombay, and two Police Officers, of being concerned in the theft of Government property from the Dockyard, was resumed at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday.

P. H. Burn, Foreman at the Dockyard, was charged with the theft, as a servant, of 4 cwts. of brass filings and of 9 cwts of copper and brass pieces, the property of Government, and of a total value of Rs. 600; George Henry, Inspector of the Bombay Police, and C. S. Willis, Sub-Inspector of Police, were charged with aiding and abetting.

Mr. E F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute: Mr. Branson, Barrister-at-Law with Mr. Godinho, Pleader, defended P. H. Burn, the first accused; Mr. Binning, Barrister-at-Law, with Messrs. Vicaji F. Vicaji and Oliviera, Pleaders, defended George Henry, Inspector of Police (second accused) and C. S. Willis, Sub-Inspector of Police, (third accused.)

BURN'S STATEMENT.

In answer to questions put by the Court, Burn, the first accused, said that on the afternoon of the 31st May, three barrels were shown to him at the Government Dockyard. They contained brass, copper and borings, which were not weighed in his office to his knowledge. He had no scale in his charge. He did not know where the scale produced came from. There was a scale similar to the one in the Court in his office. When he used to weigh anything that came from the stores he generally used to see that it was right. The scale was usually borrowed from the Assistant Constructor's godown. Exhibit C was in his handwriting. It was a memo. It was not a pass. It was a memo given to Augustus Fernandes, on the 31st May. Fernandes told him there were three casks of cement to go outside. He (Burn) told him to take it to the Assistant Constructor's office and get the pass made out. He had authority to write memos of that nature. It was a memo written on an old form of the pass.

His Worship: What is the object of that memo?

The accused: I was in a hurry at that time. I wrote the memo and told Fernandes to take it to the Assistant Constructor's office with a view to his getting a proper pass made out.

Questioned if he gave any orders to have the barrels put into a cart, the accused answered in the negative. He further stated that he was not present there. He was in the Assistant Constructor's office till 11 o'clock.

His Worship: Do you wish to add anything on your own account?

The accused: Nothing, except that I was with the Chief Constructor, Mr. Avery, for the remaining portion of the day uptill 1-30.

HENRY'S STATEMENT.

Henry, the second accused, in answer to questions put by the Court, said that the barrels were shown to him on the 31st May.

His Worship: Had you seen these barrels before?

The accused: No.

Do you know that they were passed out of the gate?—Yes.

They were passed?—Yes.

How did they come to pass?—There was a pass brought with the cart.

The accused further stated that he referred to Exhibit C. It was not exactly in its proper form. Just at that time he did not notice that it was not countersigned.

His Worship: Do you know Abdul Hussein?—Yes, I have seen him several times in an ordinary way, in the same way as I have seen other natives in Bombay.

Did you accompany the witness Chaya and showed him the place where the barrels were to be taken?—It is a direct falsehood.

Had you been in the habit of visiting the "karkhana" before, as alleged?—No.

The accused further stated that he went to the Head Police Office and said to an officer: "I think you seized a cart," or words to that effect. He could not quite remember what time it was.

Do you wish to add anything?—Nothing, your Worship.

WILLIS' STATEMENT.

Sub-Inspector Willis said it was true that he went to the Kharkana having been told by Willis to follow the cart as the pass had not been countersigned, to see where it went.

Were you present when the cart was seized?—I was in the shop in front when the cart was seized. The cart was seized at the back. It is false that I made a motion with my hand ordering the cart to go round to the back entrance.

The accused further stated that he did not see Chaya when he was in the shop. He followed the cart on his bicycle. It was not true that he reached the shop before the cart. The cart went round to the back. When the cart got to the back, he got to the front. When he was at the shop some people came running and said the Police had seized the cart behind. He left and told Inspector Henry where the cart had gone to.

His Worship framed against the accused charges of committing theft as servants and of attempting to dispose of stolen property.

All the accused pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Nicholson then called the prosecution witnesses to be cross-examined by the defence.

Mr. Branson objected.

Mr. Nicholson cited Section 256 in support of his contention that the defence should at that stage cross-examine the witnesses.

Mr. Branson said that he was not bound to cross-examine at that stage, otherwise his cross-examination would be exposed to the risk of being met by counter-evidence.

His Worship disallowed the objection.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Captain Jones, cross-examined by Mr. Branson, said he had been Staff Officer, Government Dockyard, since April, 1908. He had been connected with the Dockyard as an officer on various ships of the Royal Indian Marine since March, 1892. He had known Mr. Burn since about 1897. He knew him as having borne the very best character for honesty, and that was his own private opinion. Mr. Burn had no power to sign a pass to allow goods out of the gate, and witness certainly thought Mr. Fernandes must have known of this, and also any other person in Fernandes' position ought to know this. Any Police Officer at the gate who knew this ought to have known that Exhibit C was not a proper authority to pass out goods. The new form was the same as the old, except that the former had a duplicate with numbers fixed upon it, while the other had not them. Exhibit C should be absolutely useless for passing out goods. The new form of pass was introduced some time last year. If any person chose to use the old form of pass for writing a memo and to send it to somebody else for his signature, there was nothing to prevent him from doing so. A plain piece of paper would do equally well. It was about 3 p.m. on the 31st May, when the Police came to him with the three barrels. He sent for Mr. Burn about half an hour after the casks had arrived at the office. He could not tell whom he sent to call Mr. Burn. There were two interviews with him, one was outside the office, the other inside of it. He did not remember if Fernandes was present at the interviews.

Cross-examined by Mr. Binning, witness said he could not say that goods were frequently passed out of the gate on the pass which was not signed at the time of passing by any of the officers mentioned in the rules, but which was subsequently countersigned after the goods had been passed out. Apart from the duplicate, there was a lot of similarity between the old and the new form. He frequently got passes to countersign. The barrels were nailed down in the ordinary way. As far as he could see they had not been opened before he saw them. It was no part of a Police officer's duty to see what might be inside a barrel unless he had suspicions. Taking a busy time, about thirty passes a day were made out for passing out goods. Police officers on duty there had also to see that nobody not on business at the Dockyard was admitted.

Re-examined by Mr. Nicholson, witness said that when Henry first came on duty at the Dockyard he showed him the rules and told him that he was to obey them implicitly, and that in doing so he would be backed up. He was present when on Sunday, the 6th June, a search was made of Mr. Burn's office. The search was thorough. Witness further said he did not find other passes in Mr. Burn's office.

Further hearing was adjourned to this day.

KING'S BIRTHDAY.

Durbar in Poona.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 26.

MR. C. A. KINCAID I.C.S., Sessions Judge of Poona and Agent for Government of the Sirdars of the Deccan, held the annual Durbar in connection with the birthday of H. M. the King-Emperor at the Council Hall this evening. The Hall was full of Native Chiefs, Sirdars, and other gentlemen, and as they sat in Durbar fashion, awaiting the arrival of Mr. Kincaid, the Band of the 114th Maharattas played a selection of music. The following Sirdars were present:—

First Class.—Sardar Gangadharrao Laxman Swami Chaphalkar, Sardar Shivajirao Anna Saheb Bhosale, Sardar Shankarrao Chimnaji alias Rao Saheb Pant Sachiv, Sardar Sir Gangadharrao Ganesh Bala Saheb Patwardhan, Chief of Miraj (Senior), Sardar the Honourable Narayanrao Govind Baba Saheb Ghorpade Jahagirdar of Inchalkaranji, Sardar Khanderao Baburao alias Aba Saheb Dabhade, Sardar Sadashivrao Madhavrao Aba Saheb Purandhare, Sardar Trimbakrao Ram Nana Saheb Purandhare, Sardar Ganpatrao Damodhar Panse, Sardar Lakham Gauda Banav Prabhu Sar Desai, Sardar Shambhusing Amarsing Jadhavrao Raje Malegaonkar, Sardar Ganpatrao Madhavrao Aba Saheb Vinchurkar, Sardar Koopooswami Viziarangam Dada Saheb Aya Mudliar, Sardar Balaji Madhavrao Nana Saheb Phadnavis, Sardar Vinayakrao Dhundiraj Baba Saheb Bivalkar, Sardar the Honourable Navroji Padamji Shet, Sardar Dadiw Kalkobad Adarbad Nosharvan, and Sardar Vishwanath Khanderao Daji Saheb Raste.

Second Class.—Sardar Hari Ramchandra Bhau Saheb Dhamdhere, Sirdar Malharrao Chimnaji Dada Saheb Purandhare, Sardar Abdul Pheruzkhan walad Nawab Abdul Hakim, Sardar Ganpatrao Krishna Rao Saheb Ranjekar, Sardar Balwant Ramchandra Natu, Sardar Khanderao Chintaman Tatya Saheb Mehendale, Sardar Vyankatrao Narsingrao Nadgauda, Sirdar Narsingrao Murharrao Mutalik Desai, Sardar Ghanashamrao Ramchandra Mantri, Sardar Trimbakrao Gangadharrao Gokhale, Sirdar Raghupati Pandit Maharaj, Sardar Narayanrao Trimbakrao Raje Bahadur, Sardar Madhavrao Balwant Anna Saheb Chandrachud, Sardar Gangadharrao Narayanrao Aba Saheb Mujumdar, and Sardar Gangadharrao Raghunathrao Gambhirrao Anna Saheb Deshmukh Deshpande.

Third Class.—Sardar Balwantrao Pandurang Bhave, Sardar Mahipatrao Krishnarao Sumant, Sardar Ramchandra Trimbak Chitnis, Sardar Pandurang Dattatraya Pingale, Sardar Gajanan Heramb Nana Saheb Dev, Sarder Gajanan Amrit Bala Saheb Deshpande, Sardar Trimbakrao Shivarao Barve, Sardar Krishnaji Vasudev Joshi, Sardar Khan Bahadur Kazi Sayad Ajmoddin walad Kazi Sayad Gulamoddin Pirjade, Sardar Bahiraji Kanhoji Raje Shirke, Sardar Moreshwar Chintaman Onkar, Sardar Trimbakrao Baburao Pethe, Sardar Gopalrao Laxman Mirikar, Sardar Dhondorao Pandurang Deshmukh, Sardar Narayanrao Chintaman Natu, Sardar Anandrao Sambhajirao Raje Sirke, and Sardar Chintaman Damodhar Gole.

The Agent, who was received by a Guard-of-Honor, furnished by the Police under the command of Mr. Stewart, A. S. P., went at once to the Dais in the Council Hall and made the following speech:—

Sardars and gentlemen,—This is now the fifth year in succession that it has been my high privilege to address you on the occasion of His Majesty the King-Emperor's birthday. It is, however, most unfortunately the last occasion that I shall enjoy this privilege, for long before this time next year I shall have gone on leave. Nevertheless, I can assure you that I shall always remember the friendship that I have formed among you during my service in Poona. To most of you I shall have another opportunity of saying good-bye. To those among you whom I may not see again I would quote the words which were said to King Uttanpada by Druva as related in the Druvakhyan by Udhav Chidgan.

Now at least that I am leaving think kindly of me. This year we have to deplore the death of Sardar Tulaji Raje of the house of Akalkot, a family whe for the last 200 years have borne the illustrious name of Bhosle. Its origin indeed is one of the most romantic in history. On the fall of Raigadh King Sambhaji's widow and his son Shahu were carried prisoners to Delhi and Shahu grew to manhood in captivity. When, however, the Emperor Aurangzib died, his son Azim Shah released Shahu promising to confirm him in his grand father's kingdom. But his aunt Tarabai was unwilling to resign a regency which she had so long enjoyed. King Shahu halted on the Godavery river hoping that time would remove the general suspicion that he was an impostor. At last, joined by 15,000 troops he gave the order to advance. The first village to which the royal army came fired on it. Shahu resolved to take it by storm. As the columns advanced to the attack the wife of a man surnamed Lokhande rushed to the King's presence, threw down a boy child from her arms at his feet and cried that she dedicated him to the royal services. The village was overpowered, success followed success and in March 1708, Shahu was formally crowned at Satara. Believing that his fortunes had been happily affected by the Lokhande woman's act the King treated her child as his own son, gave him the name of Fatesing Bhosle, a name which recalled at once how victory had come to the royal banners. The descendants of this boy became Rajas of Akalkot and the late Sardar was the 1st cousin once removed of the present Chief.

It was my painful task last year to deplore the deaths of the Sardars Khanderav Raste and Hoshang Jamasp Dastur. It is now my agreeable duty to welcome as Sardars to this Darbar the son of the former and the nephew of the latter. Last year I referred at some length to the history of their families. I will therefore not say more than this. The Sardar Kaikobad Dastur, I speak now as a personal friend, is in every way fitted to succeed his accomplished uncle. And the Sardar Vishvanath Khanderao gives every promise of living up to the high traditions of a family who have for nearly 200 years borne the name of Raste or the "upright".

Coming to the Sardars of the second class, I cordially welcome the Sardars Chandrarao Pawar of Supe and Gangadharrao Deshpande of Sawade. The former Sardar comes of a long and distinguished family. The founders of the house Babaji and Keroji Powar were silledars in the service of the great Shivaji himself. In the troubled times of Rajaram's reign they so greatly aided the administration that they were granted the family name of Vishwarao or the "trustworthy". But as has often happened in history the descendants of the younger branch reached the higher fortune. Among Keroji's sons was the famous Oodaji Powar who aided Khanderao Dabhade in the conquest of and quarelled with him as to the overlordship of Guzarat. Both, however, joined hands against the growing menace of Bajirao Balaji. And when Trimbakrao Dabhade's army was destroyed at Dabhai, among the prisoners captured by the victorious Peshwa was Oodaji Powar, while his brother Anandrao was among the wounded who fled with Pilaji Gaikwad. Driven out of Gujarat Oodaji's descendants found shelter in the west of Malwa and to-day his eldest representative is His Highness the Maharaja of Dhar. The fortunes of Babaji's branch were more modest but when the administration of Western India passed into the hands of the British Government his descendants held between them over Rs. 27,000 worth of lands in Gujarat and the Deccan. And they were confirmed in their possessions by the new administration.

The other new Sardar of this class, Gambhirrao Deshmukh, comes of as perhaps less renewed but even more ancient line. His ancestors had already attained distinction when the Yadav princes still reigned at Devgiri. For when Alauddin, nephew of Jalaluddin, the Fiery Emperor of Delhi, invaded the Deccan, we find that one Gurudas was recommended for his timely help. And again when in the reign of Mubarik Harpaldev vainly tried to restore the Yadav Kingdom, Gurudas again proved of valuable assistance to the imperial troops. For these services he was created Deshmukh and Deshpande of Asirgad, Savda and other parganas. Gurudas' descendant is the gentleman on whom the high honour of a Sardarship has this year been conferred and is doubly welcome to this Darbar as the 1st Sardar of the new Collectorate of East Khandesh.

There are four Sardars of the third Class of whom Narayan Chintaman Natu's family history will prove most interesting to my English hearers. For from 1803 to 1817 his ancestor Balaji Pant Natu was the principal native Agent at the Poona Residency. He received the thanks of Mountstuart Elphinstone and Sir John Malcolm expressed in a letter, dated 3rd December 1830 "his most sincere regard for him as a private individual and a public servant."

The other new Sardars of this class whom I have great pleasure in welcoming to-day are Sidhojirao Balbhimrao Nimbalkar, Anandrao Sambhajirao Raje Shirke, Chintaman Damodar Gole.

Of these, Sardar Nimbalkar has recently tendered

valuable help to Government by arresting a notorious dacoit.

I have now closed the list of those gentlemen on whom His Excellency in Council has been pleased to confer recently the title of Sardar. But it is my great privilege to mention that during the past year, the Government of India have, on the Sardar Coopooswami Mudliar, conferred the high distinction of the Kaiser-i-Hind medal of the 1st Class. The original seat of this family is not within the limits of this Presidency. Some of them served the Governments of Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan. The branch from which the Sardar was descended resided at Arcot. His great uncle was one Arkot Punnecoti Mudliar who undertook and carried out with great distinction the transport of the military baggage and ammunition of the British Army in the last Maisur war. So successful were the commissariat arrangements that in 1803 when Sir A. Wellesley was appointed to restore Bajirao II to the throne from which Yeshwantrao Holkar had driven him, he again engaged the services of Mr. Mudliar. It was, however, in the Indian Mutiny that the family rendered the most conspicuous services to Government. For it was largely due to the efforts of the Sardar's father, Sardar Viziarangam Mudliar, that Sir Hugh Rose's campaign came to so swift and successful a close. I cannot do better here than quote from the letter sent to Viziarangam Mudliar at its conclusion by the Assistant Commissary General:

"On the march from Jhansi to Calpi, owing to scarcity of water and forage your energies were most conspicious, carriage for the conveyance of heavy baggage and covered carts for a numerous and daily increasing sick, having been as promptly and regularly furnished as if in Cantonments. I cannot record too strongly my admiration of the excellent arrangements which enabled you, in spite of almost unprecedented difficulties to have conveyed to Calpi and subsequently to Gwalior in the hottest season of the year through a country destitute of roads, the stores, ammunition and baggage of the entire force for the transport of which nearly 20,000 camels and bullocks were required."

For these services Viziarangam Mudliar was made a Rao Bahadur and in front of the troops paraded in Poona Sir Hugh Rose gave a highly laudatory account of the services rendered by him. And lastly in 1879 he was made a 1st Class Sardar of the Deccan. In 1897 Sardar Coopooswamy was in turn made a 1st Class Sardar. He has for 25 years served on the City Municipal Board, has been its President, Vice-President and Chairman for 12 years and has performed other honorary duties too numerous to mention. This year Government have recognised his services and it affords me pleasure to mention that the great nephew of Sir Arthur Wellesley's comrade is as loyal and devoted a public servant as his relative before him.

And now Sardars and gentlemen, I shall close my address. It is a great pleasure to me to see so many as 49 Sardars present here to-day. By your presence you indicate your loyalty to Our Gracious Sovereign. And I know that I am merely putting into words the wishes of you all when I say that it is our most earnest desire that for long years to come His Imperial Majesty may be spared to reign over us.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

The following Sirdars were presented with Poshkas during the Durbar, and at the close of it, the Agent was garlanded, and the assembly received Oriental peace-offerings in the way of "pan" and "attar."

First Class.—Sardar Kaikobad Aadarbad, High Priest of the Parsees, Sardar Vishwanath Khanderao Raste.

Second Class.—Sardar Venkatrao Narsingrao Nadganda, Sardar Narsingrao Murarrao Mutalik Desai of Shirgaon, Sardar Raghupati Pandit Maharaj, and Sardar Gangadhar Raghunathrao Gambhirrao Sarkango.

Third Class.—Sardar Bahirji Kanoji Raje Shirke, Sardar Trimbakrao Baburao Pethe, Sardar Narayanrao Chintaman Natu, Sardar Anandrao Sambhajirao Raje Shirke, and Sardar Chintaman Damodar Gole.

PALITANA.

In the morning a Royal Salute of 31 guns was fired, and the Sowars of the State-risala marched past the Royal flag. At 11 a.m. a Durbar was held in the State palace. In opening the Durbar the Personal Assistant to the Administrator publicly announced the Government Resolution and described at length the advantages, the people of India derived from the benign British Government. He also dwelt upon the keen interest which H. M. the King-Emperor personally takes in the well-being of the people of India, for which the whole population of India were highly indebted to him. India, he said, is considered the brightest jewel in the crown of England. The additional powers, which the administration now obtained, he hoped, will remove a great many inconveniences of the people, because they will not have now to go to distant places, petitioning.

On behalf of the people of Palitana Mr. Vallabhji Vasta, read out a short speech, in which he expressed his appreciation of the past successful administration of the State. He said that the people of the State were much gratified at the news of this Resolution by which the Government of Bombay have laid them under their great obligation. The Dewan Saheb endorsed the views of Mr. Vallabhji and added that he could say from what he had personally heard from the general public that they were quite satisfied with the present administration and were very glad to receive the news of the additional powers. He said that he could not find sufficient words to express the sentiment of his obligation for the interest the Administrator personally takes in the welfare of the Minor Thakore Saheb and his subjects, as regards their agriculture, industry, commerce and education in general. One thing he emphasised more than anything else which was this that all the high officials of the State, having got their inspiration from the Administrator himself, have started a class for moral instruction to the school-going children, where they all vie with one another in giving the advantage of their respective learning and experience. In point of sanitation, he said, that though Palitana is a place of pilgrimage, it is scarcely, if ever visited by epidemics such as plague or cholera. The Madam Saheb also, by her kindness and sympathetic treatment to all alike, as well as her personal care after the education and health of the Minor Thakore Saheb, has laid under deep obligation, the whole State. The Administrator, Mr. W. C. Tudor Owen, in reply, returned thanks for the good wishes of the people and advised them to be ever faithful to their Chief and the Paramount British Raj. After the Durbar was over, cash allowances were distributed to all village Patels of the State.

In the evening, some sports and races were held on the parade-ground which were much enjoyed by the players as well as the racers. At night a party of select guests and State Officers were entertained at the Hava Mahel, with cinematograph scenes. The proceedings of the day terminated with illuminations and fire-works.

SURAT.

The Birthday of the Emperor was celebrated with great rejoicings by the Mahomedans of Surat. A meeting of the National Mahomedan Association took place at 4 p.m. Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan presided, and telegram of congratulations was adopted and sent to the Secretary to Government for submission to H. E. the Governor. As usual a telegram was sent from the Conference Central Committee by the General Secretary. At 6 p.m. the President Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan and the Vice-President Mir Muzeffer Hussain Khan gave an "At Home" at the Nawab Wadi which was attended by one hundred and fifty persons, amongst whom were the Collector and Political Agent, Mr. Mead, District Judge, Mr. Madgaoker, Major Bennet, I.M.S., the Superintendent of Police, the Baxi of Surat, Nawab Sayed Mahabub Ali Khan, Nawab Mir Sadrudin Khan, Mr. and Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. and Miss Stenyon, Dr. and Mrs. Shillidy, Miss Cohen, Mr. Bose, Mr. Upasani, First Class Judge, Mr. Naranbhai, District Deputy Collector, Mr. Manilal, City Magistrate, Mr. Choksi, Sub-Judge, Mr. Jehangirshah Ardeshir Talevarkhan, Mr. Ramgovindbhai, Mamlatdar, Mr. Lallubhai Chitnis, Sahebzada Abdul Karim Khan, Mir Hafijudin, Kazi Jamaluddin, Mr. Kalabhai Lalubhai, Mr. Popatbhai, B.A., L.L.B., Mr. Cowashah B. Nanavatty, Mr. Dayabhai B.A., L.L.B., Mr. Kasanji Kuverji Desai.

The President said that on this auspicious occasion the members of the Committee desired to assemble to celebrate the Birthday of their Sovereign and to pray God for many happy returns of the day. He sincerely thanked Mr. Mead, other officers and the leading gentlemen of Surat for so kindly responding to the invitation. The Vice-President also thanked all those present and said that he and colleagues were proud that in Gujarat they first held an entertainment of this kind and hoped to continue to do so year after year on the Emperor's Birthday. Mr. Hafijudin spoke in suitable terms on the occasion. He said:—"Mr. Mead, ladies and gentlemen,—I thank you all very much for your kindness in accepting my uncle Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan and my father's invitation and coming here. His Majesty the King-Emperor's Birthday is the day of rejoicings in all parts of India. People of all classes make common cause in celebrating it. The presence of all of you here support what I say. This is the only day in the year when we make a public expression of our feelings and sentiments for the Emperor and the British Crown. Amidst all these rejoicings I am sorry to notice the absence of Mrs. Mead on account of illness. I pray to God that she may soon recover and be shortly in our midst. In conclusion Mr. Mead, ladies and genlemen, I wish long life and prosperity to his Imperial Majesty the Emperor and His Majesty's Imperial family." Mr. Mead said:—"Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan and Mir Muzeffer Hussain Khan, I thank you sincerely for having invited me on this occasion and for holding such an entertainment which is worthy of loyal subjects. I thank you all, gentlemen, for such a warm welcome given to me." The meeting dispersed after partaking of the sumptuous refreshments supplied by the hosts. After the distributing of flowers and boquets the gathering dispersed.

Friday being the auspicious day of the Birthday of the gracious Majesty the King-Emperor. Mahomedans of this City assembled at the Hon. Sayed Zain El Edrus' in the morning at 9 a.m. Sayed Jaffer Saheb proposed that the Nawab of Bailla be requested to take the chair. The proposal was seconded by Mr. Sayed Mugdi Edrus and supported by Mr. Moulanna.

The proposal was carried by accalamation. The Nawab of Bailla took the chair and addressed the meeting in a suitable way and quite appropriate to the occasion. Prayer was offered.

Mir Jallaludin Khan read a telegram to H. E. the Governor through the Hon. Sayed Zain El Edrus which was approved by the meeting.

The Kazi of Rander, Sayed Haji Mian proposed that a deputation be sent to attend the Political Agent at Surat to offer congratulations. Mr. Sayed Jaffer Saheb seconded the same and was carried with all acclamations.

The Nawab of Bailla, Nawabzada Mir Masur Alum Khan, Mr. Sayed Jaffer Saheb, Shaikhoomian Saheb, Khan Bahadur Buxi Mir Saddrudinkhan, Mir Jalaluddinkhan and seven others were selected to go into deputation.

The Chairman was thanked and the deputation went to the Political Agent. The Nawab of Bailla as President offered congratulations and made a suitable speech. Political Agent thanked them.

The Nawab of Bailla accompanied the son, Nawabzada Mir Masur Alamkhan, and Mr. Anupram Kirparam Vakil and Mir Jamaludinkhan, Mir Gulambabakhan in a carriage and four followed by four mounted police sawars, offered congratulations on his behalf and on behalf of his mother Ziaoolnissa Ladli Begum Saheb and garlanded him. The compliment was duly returned. Then Nawab of Bailla went to the District Judge offered congratulations and garlanded him. Nawab of Bailla then returned to his palace.

Telegrams were sent to H. E. the Viceroy, the Governor of Bombay, and His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught by Ziaoonissa Ladli Begum Saheb and also by the Nawab of Bailla to H. E. the Governor offering congratulations.

CHHOTA UDEPUR.

The Birthday of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor was celebrated in Chhota Udepur with great rejoicings.

It was observed as a public holiday throughout the State, all the State Offices being closed. In the morning a grand parade of the State police force and the Bissla Cavalry was held. The men went through the various movements, ending in the march past and saluting of the Imperial standard, under which His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, with the Dewan and other Officers had taken their stand. A feu de joie having been fired amid the booming of guns firing the Imperial salute followed by the playing of the Imperial National Anthem by the State band, three cheers were called for by the Dewan for His Majesty, which were vociferously responded to by the vast concourse which had assembled to witness the parade.

In the evening a garden party was given in honour of the occasion by His Highness to the principal officers of the State and the leading town people. The health of His Majesty was proposed by His Highness and duly honoured by the guests. The palace and surrounding grounds were tastefully decorated and illuminated for the occasion, and every one returned home at dusk greatly pleased and with feelings of deep loyalty towards the King-Emperor—the peace maker.

BROACH.

A gathering of the Broach Union Club was held on Friday evening, within the premises of the Club building in "Desai's Gardens" in honour of His Majesty the King-Emperor's Birthday. The local Collector, Mr. Wales, his assistant Mr. Wiles, and other local officers, who reckon amongst its members, were present on the occasion. The Club premises were decorated for the occasion and a special band was engaged. The function of the evening terminated with a wire of congratulations to His Majesty, through His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. Light refreshments were distributed and three cheers for the "British Taj" and His Majesty.

The following is a copy of the telegram received by the Union Club, Broach, from the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor in response to their message of congratulations sent on Friday.

Ganeshkhind, June 26.

To Sayed Edroos, Chairman, Union Club, Broach.

"His Excellency desires me to convey to your club members his sincere thanks for their loyal message of congratulation on His Majesty's Birthday."

JANJIRA.

Friday, being the Birthday of the King-Emperor, was observed as a public holiday throughout the State. The police paraded on the parade ground and a feu-de-joie was fired a Royal salute of 30 guns from the Janjira fort. Prayers were offered in the Juma Musjids at Rajpuri and in the Janjira fort and in other Musjids in the town of Murud for long life and ever-increasing happiness and prosperity of the King-Emperor. The Hindu population had also a kirtan made in the temple of Bhogeshwar which is their principal and one of the most ancient temples in Murud and it ended with like prayers. Alms were distributed to the poor. The ladies' and officers'-club at Murud also participated in the celebration by holding meetings and going through a short programmes of singing suited to the occasion. The proceedings of the meetings terminated with hearty prayers for the long life of his Imperial Majesty and the Royal Family.

LUCKNOW.

A full dress dinner was held at Government House, Naini Tal on Friday, to celebrate the King Emperor's Birthday. Sir John Hewett presented to Mr. G. S. Campbell the C. S. I., and to Messrs. Wyndham, Spencer and Verrieres the C. I. E conferred on them for their services in the last famine.

DADAR.

His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor's birthday was celebrated with great eclat in the Chandraseniya Kayastha Prabhu Social Club at Dadar. Photographs of their Majesties and the late Empress Victoria were placed in the dais and beautifully decorated. At the invitation of the Secretary of the Club, Mr. K. A. Patankar, all the members of the Club with their friends took part in the rejoicing.

CALCUTTA.

The usual birthday parade was held on the Calcutta maidan on Friday, but owing to the oppressive weather was poorly attended.

SIMLA.

The usual State dinner was given by the Viceroy on Friday night. The Commander-in-Chief, the Lieutenant-Governor of Punjab, the Chief Commissioner, Frontier Province and all the principal Simla officials attending. Seventy-three in all sat down.

QUETTA.

In honour of the King-Emperor's birthday there was a grand parade of the troops in the Quetta Garrison. The usual feu-de-joie and Royal Salute were fired. The General Officer Commanding was General Aylmer, V.C.

KOLHAPUR.

His Most Gracious Majesty's birthday was celebrated as usual by Sir Lashkar Bahadur, a feudatory of Kolhapur, by feeding about 1,300 poor at his Jahagir village, Danoli.

PAREL.

In the great enthusiasm that usually prevails among all classes of people in India this day, the Hindus of the Parel Social Club are never in the background in showing their loyalty to the English Crown. The gathering was a cosmopolitan one. Messrs. Ruthersford, Shene Gunvordan, Philips, etc., left no stone unturned to add to the mirth of the evening; while Somla, Gopal, Hari and Pipoos took all the credit as M. C's of the evening. The closing up of the party with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" was a novelty to the Hindus, though they sang with all enthusiasm, for they were given to understand that it meant loyalty to the "Union Jack" at which they were striving to know that evening.

THE CORONATION LITERARY SOCIETY.

A special meeting of the Coronation Literary Society of Bombay was held at the Society's premises in Huzria-street at 5 p. m. on Friday, in connection with the Birthday of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII, Emperor of India, when the following gentlemen were present:—

Mr. Mirza Ali Mohamed Khan, M. A., LL. B., President of the Society; Moulvi Abdulla Ahmed; Moulvi Ali Mohamed, B.A.; Moulvi Syed Amir Hassan Soha; Mr. Osman Jamal; Mr. Kazi Ismail Porebundary; Mr. Kazi Abdur Rahim; Mr. Shaik Suleman; Mr. Haji Ali Mohamed; Mr. Haji Syed Moosa; Mr. Moulvi Abul Kalam Azad; Mr. Munshi Abdul Karim; Mr. Kazi Mohamed Ismail Ghilmai; Mr. Ali Mohamed Bhimji; Mr. Munshi Mohamed Bakir; Mr. Shaik Chand Shaik Mohamed; Sub-Inspector Ahmed Ali; Mr. Habibur Rahman; Mr. Moulvi Ashraf Ali; Mr. Shaik Banu Mia; Mr. Husainuddin Khatib; Mr. MunshiKamruddin; Mr. Cassum Khan Baba Khan; Mr. Shaik Abdus Sattar Ebrahim; Mr. Gulam Husain; Mr. Munshi Noorkhan; and many others.]

Mr. Mirza Ali Mohamed Khan, M. A., LL. B., President of the Society, having taken the Chair, explained the object of the special meeting and brought to the notice of the meeting, a letter received from Khan Saheb Shaik Ebrahim Hafiz, Honorary Secretary of the Society, apologizing for his unavoidable absence from the meeting as he could not return from Poona.

It was then proposed by Mr. Moulvi Abdulla Ahmed, seconded by Mr. Osman Jamal.

"That the Coronation Literary Society of Bombay take this opportunity of the auspicious occasion of the Birthday of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII, Emperor of India, to express their devoted and unswerving loyalty to His Majesty and pray for His Majesty's long life and for the continuance of the benign British Government in India.

"2. That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to Government for information."

The motion was eloquently supported by Munshi Abdul Karim, Mr. Ali Mohamed Bhimji and Moulvi Abdul Kalam Azad. The last speaker observed that the special aspect of India is that it is a continental country, populated by communities of widely divergent creeds and castes and that it is an eloquent testimony of the sound and just administration of the British Government that every community has received equal attention and consideration at the hands of Government. If a proper estimate be made of the state of the Mahomedan Community at the time when the Government of India was transferred from the Moghal Emperors to the British Government; especially when it is considered how the Mahomedan Community had degenerated from the position of rulers into that of being fit to be the ruled only, it would be reckoned as a dispensation of divine blessing that the people of India were placed under such powerful, just and benign Government as the British Government is. Again, when it is considered that if any community has received more attention from Government than the others in affording the widest opportunities for religious, social and political regeneration and progress, it is the Mahomedan Community, then it would be seen why the latter community should continue to be, as it has hitherto been, the most devoted and loyal subjects of the British Government.

The President after giving expressions to his own views put the proposition to vote when it was carried unanimously and by acclamations.

After the vote of thanks to the President and the distribution of refreshments the meeting dispersed.

CONSTABLE RUNS AMOK.

Head Constable And a Woman Shot.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 26.

A Pertabgarh correspondent states that early on the morning of the 24th instant, a Constable on the Treasury Guard, ran amok and shot the Head Constable dead, and escaping into the bazars shot a woman and subsequently committed suicide.

FORGERY BY A BUGLER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JUNE 26.

Evidence has been recorded in the case at Dehra Dun against the Gurkha Bugler of the 2nd Regiment, United Provinces Horse who was charged with forging a cheque. The lad has pleaded guilty and final orders will be passed shortly.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 12th June on 1,772·23 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week.....	1,90,000	3,10,000	7,000	5,07,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	107	175	4	286
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	38,43,758	66,83,194	1,52,801	10679753
Total for 24 weeks	40,33,758	69,93,194	1,59,801	1,1186753
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,13,752	2,97,286	5,275	5,16,313
Per mile of Ry.	120	168	3	291
Total to corresponding date..	44,06,437	70,43,190	1,54,756	11604883

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 9,313
Decrease to date.....Rs. 4,17,630

The third marriage of His Higness the Jam Sahib of Las Beyla takes place early next month. The marriage of the elder son of His Highness was also been announced for the same week. Many distinguished Pirs, Mirs and Maliks of Sind and Baluchistan have been invited to attend the marriages.

Established over a Century.

GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES

Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM Telephone No. 1878.

Specify "GOLD & CO." when Indents are sent through Shippers.

LECTURE ON CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

Under the auspices of the Catholic Federation, Mr. F. L. Silva delivered a very interesting and instructive lecture on People's Banks or Co-operative Credit Societies on Saturday last at the Goan Union School Hall, Dabul. Dr. C. Fernandez, M.D., J.P., presided on the occasion.

In introducing the lecturer, the Chairman referred to Mr. Silva's abilities to handle the subject and said that his long connection with the Financial Department had given him special opportunities of familiarising himself with a knowledge of so vast a subject.

The lecturer said:—"Some five years ago there was placed on the Indian Statute Book an Act entitled the Co-operative Credit Societies Act of 1904. It is one of the humblest and most unpretentious Act that a Legislature could have been called upon to frame; for, as its preamble states, its object is "to encourage thrift, self-help and co-operation among agriculturists, artisans and persons of limited means." And yet it is fraught with such far-reaching consequences, it is of such vital importance to the great majority of the population of this vast country, that it may be said of it without undue exaggeration that that simple Act will have done more good to the country than any other enactment passed during our life-time. For it is designed to reach, and to reach directly and effectively, a class of people whom no other legislation perhaps except such as involves taxation ever reaches, viz., the humble agriculturist, the poor artisan, the village shopkeeper, the pedlar, the mechanic and even the labourer. Nor does it exclude from its scope, the more prosperous villager or the more civilized inhabitant of the Town. In announcing the measure the Government of India earnestly called for "the intelligent co-operation of the more enlightened sections of the community." And so convinced were they that it would be forthcoming, that no time was to be lost in giving effect to the Statute; "the time for practical measures has now arrived, and it is the hope of the Governor General in Council that there may be no delay in getting to work." It is my purpose this evening to call upon you in the name of the Catholic Federation to respond to that call, bearing well in mind these weighty words which Pope Leo XIII used in one of his most famous Encyclicals when enjoining the co-operation of those who are endowed with superior culture.

After explaining the idea of co-operation, Mr. Silva pointed out that co-operation had another and a more technical sense resulting in the association of capital and labour and custom for mutual profit. He enumerated the different kinds of Co-operative Societies in existence, but his object was to speak of one phase of cooperation only, viz: cooperative banking. After briefly sketching he origin and progress of Co-operative Credit Societies, he proceeded, to describe the constitution of an Urban Society pointing out that there was no inherent difference between it and the rural society. In an urban area however it would be difficult to impose unlimited liability, hence the limited liability or share bank was the type best suited to its conditions. But the number of shares held by a single individual should be limited lest he acquire a predominant interest in the Society, nor could the shares be allowed to be dealt with in the share bazaar, for even in a share bank great importance should be attached to the principle of the careful selection of members. Similarly the dividend should be no larger than would secure a normal return on the money invested. "How is a Society to be financed? There are two ways first by obtaining the money on deposit either from its members or from others, and secondly by borrowing money or raising loans on debentures from outside sources.

The lecturer then referred to certain savings of Loan Funds, also known as Christmas Funds of which there were many in the community, but did not approve of them which he said did not conduce to the development of the saving habit. He understood that in Bandra alone such Funds collected 4 or 5,000 rupees a month, which was an excellent outlook if a So-ciety were started in Bandra. Finally the necessity and functions of Central Banks were dwelt upon. After pointing out that no difficulty would be experienced in working an Urban Society and showing how a Catholic Rural Society would have the advantage of the Parish Church and the Parish Priest, Mr. Silva concluded:—

"Here lies a wide field of good work for patriotic Indians who possess the advantages of education and who are prepared to enter on the task with the spirit of self-sacrifice which true patriotism demands" These are not my words, they are the words of the eminent and distinguished statesman who rules over us, who has deserved and won our wholehearted homage. But you have a double call, the call of patriotism and the call of self-interest, nay, self-preservation. Let us not forget that in the salvation of the villages in our vicinity lies our own salvation. There is a more intimate connection between them and us than some of you perhaps realise; the future of the Christian Community of Bombay depends largely on the prosperity of Salsette and Bassein, Coorla and Thana and unless we mean to see our very existence imperilled it behoves us to do all we can towards the amelioratfon of those places. I cannot do better than close in the apt words once more of H. E. the Governor—"I earnestly appeal for help from all true patriots, all who wish to raise the lives and promote the well-being of their fellow-citizens, all who prefer beneficent action to idle or mischievous talk. Practical work for the good of others is the secret of the only true happiness and those who will give their time and thoughts to a movement directed to the welfare of the patient cultivators of the Presidency will reap an abundant and a lasting reward."

After the conclusion of the lecture Dr. A. G. Viegas highly complimented the lecturer for his admirable and instructive lecture, and suggested that practical effect should be given to it by forming a Catholic Co-operative Credit Society. He invited those interested to meet at Xavier's College next Saturday at 6·30 p.m. to formulats the necessary measures.

The Rev. Fr. Seither, S. J. who supported the proposal, said it was a pity that so large a subject had to be dealt with in a single lecture. It was like a watch, to understand which it was not enough to examine the dial and the case, but to inspect minutely its delicate and complicated mechanism. This the lecturer had succeeded in doing and the best thanks of the audience were due to him.

Dr. Viegas' suggestion was accepted and the meeting terminated with the usual vote of thanks.

WEDDING AT THE CATHEDRAL.

A remarkably pretty wedding was solemnised at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, on Saturday afternoon, the contracting parties being Mr. Gilbert H. O. Stephenson and Miss Jean Duff. The Cathedral was beautifully decorated with palms, ferns and white flowers. The Rev. S. Leigh-Lye, Presidency Chaplain, officiated, and the Cathedral Choir, with Mr. Faulkner at the organ, rendered the musical portion of the service which was fully choral. The brids was given away by Captain Dobson, R.I.M. (in the unavoidable absence of Major Ashton Street) and was attended by Miss Sells as bridesmaid. Mr. A. D. S. Highton of the Bank of Bengal was best man. The bride was attired in white satin with a draped bodice and skirt, caught with pearl buckles and trimmed with orange blossoms and silk lace. She wore a pearl necklace, the gift of the bridegroom and carried a beautiful shower-bouquet of white lilies and roses. The bridesmaid was attired in a white lace dress and white hat trimmed with large blue velvet bows. Her bouquet was composed of pink roses and she wore a pearl brooch, the gift of the bridegroom. Mrs. Ashton Street wore a dress of satin cloth embroidered with silk, a lace coat and white hat trimmed with blue roses.

After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of Major Ashton Street in Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, where the health of the bride and bridegroom was proposed in suitable terms by Major Ashton Street, and the happy couple left soon afterwards in Mr. Ferguson's motor-car, the warmth of the send-off they received being in no way marred by the rain which was falling heavily at the time. The honeymoon is to be spent in far Kashmir.

Among the guests were, Mr. and Mrs. Sells, Mrs. Bowen, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Plinston, Captain and Mrs. Novis, Mrs. Begbie, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Wadia, Mrs. Forman, the Misses Crawford, Mrs. Dimmock, Mrs. and Miss Muirhead, Mrs. Barlow, Messrs. Birkett, Proes, Clayton, Hesketh, Reynolds, Kent, A. Hammond, Curling, W. Roberts, Colville, Bolus, Fisher, A. M. Tod, W. S. Rogers, Gaidum and many others. The wedding presents, which were numerous, were of the usual artistic description.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. G. I. P. Railway.

A TAME DRAW.

The two days' match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the G. I. P. Railway Club, which commenced on Friday morning, resulted on Saturday last in a tame draw. Overnight the Gymkhana had made 126, and their opponents making 163 in the first innings and 97 for one wicket in the second innings. When play was resumed on Saturday the Railway team carried their total to 219 for 6 wickets, when they declared their innings closed. The Gymkhana were thus left to make 197 to win the match. They made 30 for the loss of one wicket, when a smart shower of rain rendered further play impossible, the match thus resulting in a draw.

The failure of the Gymkhana attack in the second innings of the railway team once more demonstrated the necessity of a change of tactics. The Gymkhana attack was entrusted to trundlers, two of whom had at one time or the other played for the Presidency in the International contests against the Parsis and the Hindus, and one of whom came with a great Ceylon reputation. But none of them, except Milne, seemed to make any headway against the Railway defence. Milne alone, who possesses an effective break, was able to achieve anything substantial. The rest of the Gymkhana trundlers proved failures against the defence of a combination which has never been considered formidable. As said above, the match only served to prove the inutility of straight stuff against even teams of moderate strength. The failure of the Gymkhana attack was the more remarkable when we consider the fact that the Esplanade pitch has, especially during the monsoon, never been a batsman's paradise.

George, the Railway team skipper, played a fine innings for his 82, and when he succumbed to a fine ball of Milne, the regret was general that he had not been able to reach the century. His innings, though not quite brilliant, was never marred by a single faulty stroke. The chief feature of his innings was the large number of daring pulls which he made. Palwanker, one of the circketing quartette of Balu Bros., knocked up 44 in fine, free style. Shamrao also materially helped to raise the score of his side.

The following are the scores:—

G. I. P. RY. CLUB.

1st Innings.

Smith, b Coombs	...	31
Shamrao, st Brooke, b Milne	...	2
V Palwanker, c Phillips, b Milne	...	0
Clarke, c Coombs, b Hewlett	...	14
Shivram, c Hearson, b Coombs	...	15
Stevenson, b Milne	...	1
George, b Milne	...	0
Parekh, c Vines, b Coombs	...	5
Nagporewalla, st. Brooke, b Milne	...	19
Alcock, run out	...	3
Essai, not out	...	0
Extras	...	13
Total	...	103

2nd Innings.

Stevenson, c Hearson, b Milne	...	0
Shamrao, b Coombs	...	41
George, b Milne	...	82
Smith, c Powell, b Milne	...	24
Palwanker, c Brooke, b Phillips	...	44
Shivram, c Hearson, b Milne	...	9
Clarke, not out	...	13
Parekh, Nagporewalla, Alcock, Essai	Did not bat.	
Extras	...	15
Total (for 6 wicket)	...	219

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Milne ...	15	41	1	5
Lover ...	6	16	1	1
Hewlett ...	3	10	0	0
Coombs ...	6	23	1	3

2nd Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Milne ...	22	56	7	4
Coombs ...	16	43	3	1
Hewlett ...	14	36	2	0
Lover ...	9	20	3	0
Phillips ...	9	31	1	1
Stileman ...	6	16	0	0

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Mr S N Powell, c Palwanker, b Clarke	...	39
Mr G C Phillips, b Shivram	...	1
Lieut Brooke, c and b Parekh	...	30
Mr P M D Sanderson, c Shamrao, b Parekh	...	5
Mr J S Milne, c Palwanker, b Parekh	...	4
Comdr D F Vines, c Palwanker, b Shivram		16
Mr C G Stileman, b Parekh	...	0
Mr L F Hearson, c and b Shivram	...	8
Mr E E Coombs, c Nagporewalla, b Parekh	...	11
Mr E G B Lover, not out	...	7
Mr G H Hewlett, c Alcock, b Shivram	...	1
Extras	...	4
Total	...	126

2nd Innings.

S N Powell, not out	...	13
Brooke, c Stevenson, b Shivram	...	15
Lever, not out	...	0
Extras	...	2
Total (for 1 wicket)	...	30

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Shivram ...	18	44	7	4
Parekh ...	15	49	3	5
Nagporewalla ...	6	17	0	0
Clarke ...	4	12	1	1

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST C. C. vs. GRINDLAY GROOM C. C.

This match was played on the Marine Lines ground on Saturday and resulted in a draw. The following are the scores:—

1st Innings.

Mr N Chinoy, c Murray, b Sorabji	...	37
Mr Davar, b Desai	...	19
Mr B Mistry, b Sorabji	...	0
Mr B Patel, c Orr, b Desai	...	12
Mr Shapurji, b Sorabji	...	1
Mr Limji, not out	...	20
Mr Lindsay, c Sorabji, b Desai	...	3
Mr P Chinoy, c Bharucha, b Desai	...	6
Mr Panthaky b Desai	...	4
Mr Motiwalla st Sorabji	...	10
Mr Setna not out	...	4
Extras	...	3
Total	...	119

1st Innings.

Mr J P Orr, c	...	16
Mr N M Bharucha, c	...	0
Mr Murray, b	...	15
Mr Sorabji, not out	...	5
Mr D D Bharucha, Mr Byramjee, Mr Desai, Mr Marathi, Mr Watson, Mr Shroff, Mr E B Bharucha	Did not bat.	
Extras	...	9
Total	...	45

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "B" TEAM vs. MUNICIPAL C. C.

This match was played on Friday and Saturday, 25th and 26th, and resulted in an even draw. The Gymkhana batted first, but were all out for 110, T Reed (23), Beadell (25), and Mantgomery (17) being the only ones, who met with any success. For the Municipal C. C. Padshaw took 5 wickets for 21 and Bulsara 5 for 33. The Municipal side, on going in, scored 135, Meherhomji playing beautifully for 35, while Vasaigara (24), stayed with him some time, but the latter should have been caught early in his innings. In their 2nd innings the Gymkhana did better and totalled 167. E. C. Reid and T. Reed took the score to 104 for the first wicket; Reid played fine free cricket for his 78, a good innings, while Reed's 24 was most useful. The rest did little, but Osborne shaped well for 17 not out. Daderker took 8 wickets for 36. The Municipal C. C. were thus left with 143 to get, but when they had scored 9 for 1 wicket rain stopped further play.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "B" TEAM.

1st Innings.

E C Reid, b Bulsara	...	13
T Reed, b Padshaw	...	23
R E A Elliott, b Bulsara	...	7
C W Beadell, c Hawaldar, b Padshaw	...	25
E G Montgomery, c Masani, b Padshaw	...	17
H Blair, b Padshaw	...	0
A S Bishop, l-b-w, b Balsara	...	0
G B Osborne, not out	...	6
M N Hogg (Capt), b Padshaw	...	0
C E Marsden, b Balsara	...	3
R C Lowndes, b Balsara	...	8
Extras	...	8
Total	...	110

2nd Innings.

E C Reid, c Masani, b Padshaw	...	78
T Reed, c Masani b Daderker	...	24
R E A Elliott, c Hawaldar, b Daderker	...	8
C W Beadell, c Vasaigara, b do	...	12
E G Montgomery, c and b do	...	0
H Blair, c Padshaw, b do	...	15
A S Bishop, b do	...	1
G B Osborne, not out	...	17
M N Hogg (Capt), b Balsara	...	3
C E Marsden, b Daderker	...	0
R C Lowndes, at Masani, b Daderker	...	1
Extras	...	3
Total	...	167

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.

Bulsara, 5 for 33; Vasaigara, 0 for

BOMBAY IN "CAPITAL."

MANY years ago, when I was beginning to recognise that Bombay deserved the title of "The Beautiful," I took a globe-trotting friend to Back Bay on a moonlit night, and asked him if he had ever seen anything more lovely. He evaded the question. "I was here this morning," he said, "and could not help thinking how silly you Bombay people are not to pull down Malabar Hill to fill up this lagoon. You would then have enough building land to stave off congestion for a hundred years." I did not debate the æsthetic objections to his plan; they would hardly have appealed to his practical turn of mind. The reclamation of Back Bay to give the first city in India a little more elbow room is a dream dating from the time of the Share Mania. The evidences of the disastrous attempt to give it concrete and tangible shape in 1864 are still visible. According to Sir Sassoon David, there would have been no disaster then if the engineers of the enterprise had had any knowledge of sound finance. The dream was dreamed again by Mr. Arthur Crawford, who might have made something of it, if his purse were as his deep as his imagination was strong. When the outbreak of plague precipitated the Improvement Trust, Lord Sandhurst showed his belief in some such project by vesting in the new Board the right to reclaim in the neighbourhood of Colaba commencing from the southern approach of Wodehouse Bridge and running southwards. The Improvement Trust like every dreamer before it allowed matters to slide for want of funds. Now we have Sir George Clarke tackling the baffling problem, but with his chance of proving a Joseph, I am sorry to say I am not enamoured.

It is two years since the Government of Bombay became convinced that the Improvement Trust was a slow coach which did not always take the shortest and most obvious cut to make its point. They therefore invited the opinions of the numerous important representative local bodies on the best means of achieving a scientific development of the city. The response was so generous that to digest the meal was a process long and laborious. On last Thursday evening a resolution was issued from the formidable Secretariat embodying the verdict of the Governor in Council on the evidence which it had taken so much time to assimilate. One of its most important points is that the reclamation of Back Bay is necessary and desirable. The Government are prepared to consider at once measures for the recovery from the Improvement Trust, after negotiation, of its rights of reclamation in Back Bay south of Charni Road. This is certainly a big step in the direction of the fulfilment of a hazardous dream, but so many more steps of a hazardous nature remain to be taken, that I hardly think the present generation will live to see a Bombay Marina with all the beauties of Messina before the terrible earthquake. There is only one man in Bombay who believes that the reclamation comes within the region of practical schemes, and that is Sir Walter Hughes, the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust. He has worked out a plan which dissipates the notions of prohibitive cost, but unless he himself were given the execution of the work, I fear there would be a fiasco as lurid as that of 1864. Sir Walter can ill be spared from the other side of the Island, where he has so many schemes of improvement on hand, and I do not think that even his energy and resource would be equal to the task of adding the Back Bay Reclamation to his present activities and responsibilities. The Municipal Corporation could easily raise a loan for the venture but could not undertake the work unless it created a new and special department. For Government to entrust the enterprise to the P. W. D. would be to relegate its completion to the middle of the present century when an aeroplane service between the island and the mainland would make the Marina a superfluous luxury. I suppose the Governor has in mind the proper agency for this reclamation, but unless he agrees to delegate to the Municipal Corporation powers not now possessed by that body, I am afraid that the Back Bay Belgravia will remain the dream it has been for more than forty years.

Schemes very much easier of accomplishment, which commend themselves to the mind of Sir George Clarke, are the erection of a large number of chawls for the accommodation of the poorer classes; the widning of Abdul Rahman Street; the removal of St. George's Hospital; the linking up of Frere and Reay roads; and the drafting and adoption of a Town Planning Act. If under the last the Municipal Corperation is given powers similar to those enjoyed by some German Municipalities such as Cologne, then even the Back Bay Reclamation would be feasible; but there are some loud-mouthed individuals who asseverate that the Corporation is native-ridden and can never do anything right. If His Excellency has the courage to suppress these dirty birds, which would foul their own nests, the prospect will be brighter. It will be a bold policy, for it will mean such a breaking away from trandition as earned for Lord Reay the condemnation of the Anglo-Indian community. With regard to the other propositions it will enable you in Calcutta to understand the situation better when I tell you that Abdul Rahman Street is a much more important artery than Bentinck Street but even narrower. Its widening has long been a clamant necessity, but property is so valuable in the vicinity that the cost of acquisition has deterred the boldest Sir George Clarke enunciates the proposition that the Island of Bombay, by nature of its length north and south, which greatly exceeds its breadth at the broadest part, cannot be held to afford adequate means of locomotion until it is supplied with eastern, central, and western lines of roadway. Of these the most important is the central, and it cannot be made unless Abdul Rahman Street is widened to the breadth of the road running from the Victoria road Station to the Crawford Market. The eastern road does not present much difficulty, for it merely means the continuation of Frere Road along the docks on the Sewri. The western thoroughfare is even easier.

I have referred several times already to the want of accommodation for mill hands and others near their work. When the Improvement Trust was created it was believed that 75 lakhs would be spent in the first decade on sanitary dwellings for the poorer classes. Would you believe it, the actual sum spent is less than one seventh of that estimate.

From the penultimate paragraph of the Resolution we find that the Governor is willing to help the Improvement Trust with money and new powers if it will abandon ill-conceived schemes, and re-cast its programme in harmony with the bulk of official and public opinion. This is a pretty broad hint that a return to the projects of Lord Sandhurst is desirable, and it is to be hoped that there will be no demur. Just before he left for England Sir Walter Hughes gave the Trust a bit of his mind on its laches in this matter. The sting has hardly ceased to burn when the Governor comes along to rub it in with even less consideration for a very tender skin. May we not hope for the best results from such heroic treatment? The Resolution has evoked a chorus of praise, for however one may differ as to details, it is impossible not to regard the ensemble as a creditable and practical scheme to make Bombay worthy of the title she arrogates.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.

Bombay, 28th June.

128. Detail for the week ending 3rd proximo:—

To-day, Monday, 28th instant.—"M" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-45 p.m.

II "K" Coy. (Scottish High School) Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-50 p.m.

III Practice for Buglers on the Maidan 3-30 p.m.

Tuesday, 29th instant.—"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

II "L" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 4-45 p.m.

Wednesday, 30th instant.—"M" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-45 p.m.

II "H" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 5 p.m.

Thursday, 1st prox.—"L" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 7-45 a.m.

II "I" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

Friday, 2nd prox.—"K" Coy (John Connon School) Parade on Coy parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

Subject for the week.—Physical Training without arms.

129. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "F" Company:—

No 6633 Vol. S. Ezekiel.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT.

Further Scenes.

SIR WILLIAM LYNE STILL ANGRY.

The proceedings in the Federal House of Representatives on June 2, showed that the late Government and its supporters are still intensely angry because the other parties would not remain divided to allow Trades Hall representatives to successfully attack them by split votes at the next elections. Labour Ministers apparently, have not yet learnt the British art of gracefully taking a beating, Mr. Deakin announced the names of his new Ministers and the Ministerial benches than sat in comparative silence to wait until another verbal whirlwind had spent itself to no purpose. The question at issue was the length of time—two or three weeks—to be allowed the Government in which to prepare its measures. It gave the opportunity for another violent outburst by Sir William Lyne, and for snapping speeches by other members who take a delight in criticising the faults of others without realising their own. Eventually the Government had its way, and the House rose for three weeks, amidst muttered threats of what might or might not happen upon its reassembling.

The Prime Minister briefly announced the names of his Ministers. When the name of Mr. Joseph Cook was mentioned as Minister of Defence, Mr. Chanter loudly exclaimed, "God help Australia!" The mention of the names of Messrs. Glynn and Fuller was received with prolonged cheering, particularly from the Opposition.

"I have to add," said Mr. Deakin, "that while holding the position of Prime Minister, I shall do so without portfolio." (Opposition laughter.)

Sir Wm. Lyne: I want to know whether the Prime Minister intends to make a statement to let the country know what has been done and what he has pledged it to. (Hear, hear.) If he is not going to make that statement will he give the House at once a copy of any agreement, if such has been made, between the parties on the Government side? (Opposition cheers.)

The Prime Minister: The Government will make a statement as to the business of the House and other matters that call for reference, and there will be no difficulty whatever in acquainting the hon. member with the information he desires. I desire to move that this House at its rising adjourn until 23rd inst.—for three weeks. (Opposition laughter.)

Mr. Fisher: The Prime Minister communicated with me later on about the urgency of the Dreadnought proposal. (Opposition laughter.) And he thought there were other urgent matters demanding that Parliament should be convened at once. I didn't think it necessary at that time; I don't think so now and I was not in doubt at any time regarding that proposal. If any Ministry should proceed with the business at once this one should. (Opposition cheers.) The principle of this fusion has been discussed by the members for Parramatta and Ballarat since early in the year. We have now a Ministry ten in number—the largest ever suggested. (Opposition cheers.) I should like to hear the Prime Minister on that aspect of the question. It would be possible if this thing is continued to suborn Parliament. (Opposition cheers and Ministerial laughter.) If there is to be an indefinite number of honorary Ministers appointed in such a peculiar situation, then this Parliament should seriously take it into consideration. I cannot congratulate the Prime Minister on his attitude in forming this Government. Far from it. In addition to having the large number of ten Ministers—able and capable men some of them—seven of them are lawyers. (Derisive Opposition laughter.)

The Government is led by the member for Ballarat, who stated, in answer to the speech by the Governor-General, that everything was ready to go straight on, because the majority over here desired to proceed with the business of the country. He has that opportunity now. He said the reason for the sudden motion was to get on with the business.

Mr. Hughes: I cannot say that I am astonished at the request of the Ministry for three weeks' adjournment. I am a little amazed at its moderation. The demand has at least done this—it has deprived the Prime Minister of the only excuse he put forward on Thursday or Friday last for declining to consider the policy of the late Government. All he wanted to do was to save the time of the country and get to public business. I feel quite sure of this—that nothing that anyone can say on this side at any time will be of the slightest effect in view of the solid phalanx of gentlemen on that side.

Mr. Bruce Smith (N.S.W.): A new experience for you.

Mr. Webster expressed his "distinct repugnance to so many lawyers in the Ministry," and derisively congratulated the Government on including in its ranks the "champion of black labour."

Sir William Lyne: A time will come when a full discussion will take place upon the proposals of this new hybrid Government, and also the constitution of that Government. I simply congratulate the Prime Minister under new conditions of a topsy-turvy character, and of a shandy gaff character, too. (Laughter.)

Mr. Roberts (S. A.): Half and half; not shandy-gaff. Some black and some white.

Sir William Lyne: Personally it grieves me very much to find the Prime Minister, who was once my chief, with whom I worked so well and for whom I worked so ardently, mixed with this motley crew. (Laughter.)

Mr. J. T. Brown: Is this in order—motley crew?

Sir William Lyne: Yes, the hon. member is one of them. (Opposition laughter.) The Prime Minister is mixed in association in the highest positions that can be held in our country; mixed in policy, mixed in honor, and—well, I am not complaining of those who have swallowed our late party. They have been opposed to us. They were opposed to our tariff. Some of them did not carry out the pledges on which they got into this House. I congratulate the Prime Minister on the altered feelings that he must have towards those members since he made that remarkable speech describing the wreckage of parties in this House. There never was a case, almost in the history of the world parallel to the present and—without applying it personally—parallel to the degradation of our constitution and our policy, and to everything that is the very worst in connection with the politics of our country. (Opposition cheers.) If I may be a prophet just for a few moments, I say that such a condition of things cannot and will not be tolerated by the honourable and honest people of this country. (Opposition cheers and laughter.) This class of politics is the one crying shame that should be branded on the back of every man who sells his principle in any way. It is better for an honourable politician to stand even by himself or to go out of public life altogether with a good name than continue in unholy office—with a greed for office, after selling the principles that have been fought for, not only by him and others, but by those who went before them for many years. (Opposition cheers.) There was an old and I am beginning to think, a good provision in some of our State constitutions as there is in the British House of Commons, requiring a Minister who takes office to go before his constituents. (Opposition cheers.) At one time I thought it was superfluous but occasions like this show it is not superfluous. In the Darling Downs and Ballarat the constituencies should have had an opportunity of expressing their opinions and question very much if the Prime Minister's constituents would not have revolted at the cursed action that has taken place. (Laughter.) . . . This is a nice way to get on with the business. It seems to be getting on backwards. The constitutional course would have been to have refused or amended the Address in Reply in such a way as the majority desired. The House has been placed in a most extraordinary position. When the Ministry has brought down a forlorn sort of policy that has been pecked at by every hen in the Ministry—(laughter)—when it has been reduced and reduced, cut and carved in the way that appears now, we will have to deal with the Governor-General's Address. I wish to direct the attention of this House and the country the position we are in also regarding the combined proposals of this new party. Hon. members do not know what it is.

In Sydney I read an interview with the former leader of the Opposition, in which he says the protective policy is not at this moment protected, and that the majority on that side can at any moment come forward and alter the tariff when it is not considered an anomaly and refuse any protection to new industries; further that the free traders in that party are allowed a free hand to vote as they like on the question. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Johnson (N.S.W.): I will vote as I like, yhow.

Sir William Lyne: I think these hon. members scored a great victory. What are we to do for five years—the people of this community . . the manufacturers—to sit quietly by twiddling their thumbs whilst we see industries springing up and requiring protection? (Hear, hear.) What does the leader of the Government say about the iron industry in New South Wales?

An Oppositionist: Sold it.

Sir William Lyne: It appears that that industry is to be crushed out of existence. All these things and many others must crop up day after day or month after month. Yet they are to remain in abeyance, not only for this session, but for the next Parliament also—five years. The hearts ought to be dragged out of the traitors who would tie the hands of protectionists for five years. (Laughter and uproar). It is a very serious thing. I want it to dwell in the minds and sink deep in the hearts of those who acted as traitors. (Laughter and cheers.) But for the assistance of a large section of the Labour party and the assistants sometimes of those who are not altogether protectionists, I would not have had a ghost of a chance with the traitors in this Opposition corner, (Laughter.) I not would have had a chance of passing the tariff, low as it is; and it is to remain in abeyance for all these years! But, no, sir, not for me. (Cheers and laughter.) I will get enough electors outside this House, if I cannot get enough outside to stop this wholesale robbery of the people who expect to be protected. I don't blame the member for Swan, although he sold his present leader when in the Government before. (Hear, hear; and laughter.) The first thing the hon. member did was to resign and leave him in an awkward position.

Sir John Forrest: There was no quarrel.

Sir William Lyne: You can do certain things without quarrelling. I have, unfortunately perhaps, the habit of saying what I think, but some people have the faculty of using their speech to hide their thoughts. (Cheers and laughter.) That is not right to me. I cannot conceive of a man like the hon. member for Toowoomba, (Mr. Groom, behaving in the manner he has. I hope his constituents will never elect a man who dishonours the principles he has prated for so long. There are others to whom I should refer, but it is an audacious thing in any condition of things to come to enough this House and ask for three weeks. I know enough of Governments to know that that programme could probably be brought down to-morrow, because it is to simply upset everything that has been done before. The tariff stands to-day as a monument to a large number of the Labour party, and a promise was given that the labouring man would be protected as well as the manufacturer.

Mr. Page: You got hundreds of votes from me under that pretence. (Hear, hear.)

Sir William Lyne: It was no pretence on my part, anyhow.

Mr. Page: Well, under that promise.

Sir William Lyne: It was under that promise I got a number of votes—votes that how appear to have been obtained by fraud, not by me, but by others. I don't know how many of the Employers' Federation are on this Ministry, but there is the whole rank and file of the employers of New South Wales in that organisation which I understand has been organised by the Prime Minister there. It is absolutely the keynote of the Employers' Federation I always understood that the Employers' Federation were no friends of the labouring classes, yet these hon. members pose as the friends of the labouring classes, and call themselves Liberals. The brand of Conservatism will for ever be on the backs, on the chests, and all over the Minister who have gone into this Ministry. (Laughter and cheers.) The time will come when, piece by piece, the whole of what was taken place, and the whole of the political lives of those who form this extraordinary amalgamation opposite will be exposed to the scorn of the people of this country. (Laughter and Hear, hear.) It is no use of the Prime Minister with honeyed words trying to hoodwink the people of this country any longer. (Laughter.) He has done it too long. No doubt those who supported and believed him before never can and never will believe in him again. If they do they ought to be said again, as he will slide out of this Ministry some of these days when it suits him. (Laughter.) I was presented the other day with a paragraph from a leading morning paper in which they tried to frighten me in any attacks I am going to make. They made out that certain exposures in Cabinet or elsewhere regarding the policy of this country and my policy will be brought forward. I say (thumping the table)—"Bring it forward. I challenge any paper and any Ministry to point to me as a man who cowardly deserted any of his colleagues; who cowardly misled any of his colleagues the whole time I have been in this Parliament or in the Parliament of New South Wales. To try and prevent me from using every weapon I have in the disgraceful circumstances in which we find ourselves well they will find that if they try it I will go much further than they. (Cheers and laughter.) I don't care where the threat comes from. In my public life I can dare every person in the whole community to try and find a stain on my character either as a man or in any other way. (Cheers and laughter.) I shall proceed in my own way to attack the member for Parramatta as I have attacked him in the past. I have challenged all my opponents and have rammed down the throats of my detractors the words they used. There was a young lady who maligned me—the young lady who was sent for by Sir John Forrest to try and work up the ladies in Western Australia.

There will be an opportunity of ventilating this scandal in the country, and I hope the Prime Minister will not delay longer than a fortnight, because whether it comes in a fortnight or three weeks, as sure as Heaven is Heaven everything will be clearly understood by the people of this country. (Cheers and laughter.)

The House adjourned.

SUN SPOTS AND ELECTRICITY.

A Melbourne correspondent, writing on June 6 says:—When some weeks ago a warning by Mr Clement Wragge concerning the possible effects of sun spots 40,000 miles in diameter upon Australian cables and telegraphs was telegraphed from New Zealand, few people took the matter seriously. Mr. Wragge's announcement has now been recalled by an interesting report sent to Mr. R. T. Scott by Mr. H. W. Jenvey, the electrical engineer for the Post-Office of Victoria. Mr. Jenvey pointed out that on May 15, the day indicated by Mr. Wragge as that on which magnetic storms and etheric disturbances on the earth might be expected, the long telegraph lines in Victoria were greatly agitated by foreign currents. These foreign currents varied from zero to 30 milli-amperes during the day, and interfered to some extent with the working, especially of the inter-State lines to Sydney and Adelaide. Mr Jenvey remarked that there had come under notice within the last 50 years several previous instances of this phenomenon, the last being observed in Scotland. "The cause," he proceeds, "appears to be that magnetic lines of force are thrown out from the sun and are cut by the telegraph lines owing to the rotatory orbital motion of the earth creating electro-motive force in the lines in accordance with established principles, and as long telegraph lines cut more lines of forces than short ones the effects are more pronounced in the former than in the latter."

REGARDING Sir George Clarke's recent remarks on Mahomedan representation, the "Madras Standard" says:—"This is, indeed, a very weighty pronouncement. We earnestly wish that Mr. Amir Ali and his associates would reconsider carefully all the issues, some of them grave ones, which are involved in the granting of their demands. No true patriot can ignore the higher question of what the effect will be in the long run of separate communal electorates on the general political advancement of the nation. Yet some of our Mahomedan brethren seem to be short-sighted enough to be ready to sacrifice the whole for the part, forgetting that along with the whole the part must suffer also."

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

LORD CURZON'S WARNING.

THE "MORNING POST OF INDIA":—Lord Curzon's views are couched in a very ominous phraseology. The late Viceroy said that unless the views prevailing in India were firmly handled they would grow till they became incompatible with the existence of the British Government. He was inclined to think that such a development was nearer than some imagined. Whatever happened, Lord Curzon said he was convinced that Englishmen would spend their last shilling and sacrifice their last man before handing over to destruction that imperishable jewel of the Crown. All this sounds extremely uncomfortable, but the point is, what does it mean? Is it a kind of party critique upon Lord Morley and his policy in India? We are not at all inclined ourselves to think that Englishmen—by which we mean the people of England as distinguished from mere politicians, demagogues, generals and personages of that kind who are supposed to be leaders—would be at all ready to spend their last shilling and sacrifice their last man before, in Lord Curzon's florid English, "handing over to destruction that imperishable jewel in the British Crown." The man who spends his last shilling in these days in the cause of his country or anything else is kicked into the gutter by the man who has still got his last shilling left. And why should Englishmen—mere common soldiers we are talking, about now—fight for the possession or retention of a land in which they find their claims as a body are entirely ignored by their own countrymen. No, if the situation in this country or should become incompatible with the existence of the British Government, the very best thing to do would be to clear out and let the Indians enjoy themselves after their own time-honoured fashion.

LORD MORLEY'S SNUBS.

THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS":—It is all very well for Lord Morley to say that India attracts no attention at home; but it is the fact that he has himself never encouraged those who endeavour to interest people at home in Indian affairs. He has systematically snubbed or ignored those who differed from him on any branch of his Indian policy. Whether it is a Fuller or a Cotton, a Curzon or a Macdonell, he has let it be known that he does not relish adverse criticism. Indeed, in the very speech in which he so petulantly complains of the general indifference to India, Lord Morley betrays his intolerance of criticism by characterising Mr. Mackarness's Bill to modify the deportation Regulation as a vote of censure on himself! So narrow a limitation of outlook may be excusable in one who knows little of India at first hand, but it is inexplicable that Lord Morley who has pleaded so strenuously for mending or ending many evil things in politics, should take up a position so radically unsound. Surely things are not in such a desperate position in this country that the condemnation of the deportations should be regarded as a vote of censure on those responsible for resorting to the antiquated armoury of the Regulation of 1818.

THE MIDNAPORE INQUIRY.

THE "ENGLISHMAN":—With the termination of the bomb case in the Calcutta High Court, and the acquittal of the men so hastily arrested by the police the conspirators must have been greatly relieved. One would think that in the circumstances, and considering the narrow escape the party of revolt has had of having had all its plans and methods laid bare, the last thing it would do would be to direct the attention of the Government to Midnapore again. But in order to show their power, and now confident that the Government is too timid to pursue any line of investigation which may involve well-known publicists, the seditionists, assisted by certain well-meaning but ignorant newspapers, insisted upon an enquiry into the action of the police at Midnapore. Here was the chance for the Government. It might and should have said: "You want an enquiry. You shall have it. Only we want to go back to the beginning of things, to the organisation of the boycott and of the National Volunteers, to the meetings where rebellion was preached and the "Yugantar" circulated, to the connection of certain residents of Midnapore with well-known assassins like Khudi Ram Bose and Kanai Lall Dutt. We intend to enquire very thoroughly into all the circumstances which led to Midnapore being selected as fit place, and the Midnapuris as fit agents for the campaign of assassination engineered in Harrison Road." This is what the Government might have said. But it said nothing of the kind and precisely that kind of enquiry is taking place which will most fall into line with the wishes of the Extremists. It is being held by the Divisional Commissioner, the scope of the enquiry is restricted to the action of the police, and the Press is excluded. As a result of this exclusion of the Press the public is being treated to unauthoritative versions of what is transpiring and when the Divisional Commissioner makes his report based as it must be upon altogether one-sided and insufficient evidence, either the police must be condemned, or the report can be declared unfair and prejudiced and the result of a hole and corner enquiry. In any case the enquiry will lead to nothing, whereas with a little more courage upon the part of the Government it might have been used to expose once and for all the men who are pulling the strings of a very dangerous movement against the British Raj.

PUNJAB LUNATICS.

THE "PIONEER":—The lot of the native lunatics who find themselves in the Lahore asylum is certainly one that speaks highly for the humanitarian policy of Government. In the triennial report on the working of the institution it is shown that friends and relatives of insane males now willingly bring these unfortunates for treatment, and lunatics who have been discharged have been known to return voluntarily. Hence the number of inmates has steadily increased, and the asylum has had to be enlarged. The worst cases of mania come under treatment; the Indian people see no necessity for placing the harmless lunatic in confinement. Unfortunately the common use in the Punjab of hemp drugs causes a long list of dangerous and troublesome insanes; but toxic mania of this kind is curable. The men are encouraged to work in the asylum gardens, where "shady, green and even pleasant areas" have been made; all great festivals are observed, and forms of amusement, including the magic lantern and the gramophone, are provided; tobacco is allowed in reason; rewards are divided among steady workers; and even a vernacular paper is taken in. The inmates are, in fact, made more comfortable than in their own homes, where their condition is generally that of great misery and constant mechanical restraint. These remarks refer, of course, to the violent maniacs, the victims mostly of "charas" or "bhang." The criminal lunatics are found useful as attendants, cooks, etc, and they are also employed on machines for making clothing, bedding and matting. No distinction is drawn between them and the ordinary inmates, and many cures are effected. The female lunatics are more difficult to deal with, and, as in Western countries, they give far more anxiety than the males. They cannot be induced to work, and "the time of the majority is devoted largely to quarrelling with one another, and to an amount of vociferation, abuse, and energy of destruction that far surpasses anything ever seen among the men." The experiment has been tried of placing four Franciscan sisters in charge of the female asylum, and the greatest success has has been gained. They have laboured from the first with devotion, kindness, and self-effacement, and their presence has utterly changed the conditions under which the lunatics live. We are glad a notice that the noble work which these sisters are doing is warmly acknowledged by the authorities. Generally it may be said that the insane in the Punjab are most carefully looked after, once they have entered the Lahore asylum, and popular opinion recognises the good which it is doing.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

DRESS AT THE GARRICK THEATRE.

I have not seen the play "A Woman in the Case" at the Garrick Theatre mentioned for its frocks—in truth, they are not many or startling as compared with the "dressed" plays with which we are familiar and in which it often seems as if the costuming of the numerous ladies took more time and thought than the manufacture of the play itself, writes a lady correspondent. This new drawing-room melodrama, however, presents in a striking way the whole gamut of the fashions of the moment. The plot is a study of contrasts. Most readers will have read of the young wife (played by Miss. Grace Lane) who, to save her husband from the electric chair, makes friends with the notorious demi-mondaine (Miss Violet Vanbrugh) to get the real facts of the crime from her in one of her drunken confidences. Now the Rolfe household, which is rent by the arrest of the husband, is of the quietest and the most conventional tastes—the correct happy home of the "young person's" novel.

SIMPLICITY.

Three young lady visitors we meet there wear gowns of the pinafore style cut without the least fulness from neck to hem, the short sleeve to the elbow tight-fitting and chastely, if richly, ornamented. To this is added the inevitable guimpe and lower sleeve of coloured net or lace. One of the three frocks, carried out in fine cloth in the fashionable deep heliotrope, was particularly noticeable for the fidelity with which all these characteristic of the mode were carried out. Even in the matter of buttons exaggeration was avoided, just enough was used to ornament without crowding. The same restraint can be seen in the gown worn by Mrs. Rolfe in her own quiet circle. Of white chiffon and satin, it is completely up to date without a touch of extravagance; it is made of white satin and mousseline de soie. The skirt is of the satin with a drapery of mousseline. This drapery is rounded off from the centre of the front, and falls in soft folds each side till it almost touches the ground at the back, where it is caught up in the now familiar turnover style into a sort of gathered knot. The bodice is made crossover shape, narrowing to a point at the shoulders. The sleeves set into the drapery are without a suspicion of fulness; they are of thin transparency from the shoulder, and just reach to above the elbow. A wide band of silver bead trimming is used as a border for each. The bead trimming is the touch which gives the gown its distinctive note, a band of it is brought round the bodice under the arms. It shows through the mousseline, and gives a touch of brightness at the V opening both back and front.

CONTRASTS.

In the scene at the Tombs Prison we get the first touch of contrast when Mrs. Rolfe and Miss Claire Forster come to the visitors' room. The wife again shows the Paris cult for demureness in her dark grey tailor made, with its long straight coat and short narrow skirt, relying entirely for effect on perfection of cut. She wore a moderately sized hat, maching the costume in colored design such quiet stndies form "le grand chic" of the promenade gown. The costume of the Woman contradicts in every detail the quiet note of that described, yet it is equally within the canons of the mode. It shows also that the most daring of all impressions can be got from black sapiently used. A very loose long coat with enormous revers, a skirt so long and so full that it wriggles about the floor as its wearer walks, a vivid emerald green chiffon scarf, a small black admiral hat with a backward sweeping plume of ospreys. A quiet costume, surely, from the description, and one worn in the most select circles, but seen with Miss Vanbrugh's tall figure, pale face, Rubens hair, and flashing eyes, it was the extreme of loudness. In the evening frock worn by Miss Vanbrugh the same subservience of the fashions of the moment to extravagant display could be noticed. The silver sequin covered bodice, the overskirt of pale pink silk, with a scarf tied tightly round the hips, the wonderful underskirt of lace flounces and small roses, is a very extreme example of the newest thing in ball gowns, but it is all the same the newest thing.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY.

THE twenty-fourth annual general meeting of the Company was held on Saturday afternoon in the Company's registered office, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, Mr. Shivram V. Bhandarkar, Chairman of the board of directors, presided. The following is the directors' report:—

Your directors have pleasure in herewith submitting the twenty-fourth annual report and statement of accounts made up to end of February, 1909. They trust the shareholders will be satisfied with the result of the year's working. It will be seen that the nett results are not quite so favourable as last year; this is to a great extent due to severe competition necessitating a cutting down of prices all round which has resulted in a smaller nett profit, although as far as Bombay business is concerned the turnover has considerably increased in volume; but as regards Poona your directors regret there has been a considerable decrease in business done with the result that the net profits are considerably reduced. The exchange has also been a factor in reducing nett profits, as exchange during the year under review has been considerably below the Standard value. The balance of profit and loss account, including Rs. 42,043-6-10 brought forward from last year's account, amounts to Rs. 74,444-7-0, which your directors propose to distribute as follows:—Dividend 10 per cent., 20,000; Doubtful debts, 1,827-5; Depreciation in plant account, 1,950; Depreciation of Byculla building, 30,000; Equalization of Dividend Fund, 15,000; Carried forward to next year's account, 5,667-2: Total Rs. 74,444-7.

The report was adopted and a dividend of 10 per cent. was declared. Messrs. S. Armstrong and C. Glasgow were re-elected directors and Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co. were re-appointed auditors. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

PALANPUR–DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 12th June on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 400	Rs. 900	Rs.	Rs. 1,300
Or per mile of Railway.....	23	52	.....	75
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	10,083	12,776	56	22,915
Total for 24 weeks	10,483	13,676	56	24,215
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	578	750	3	1,331
Per mile of Ry..	34	43	.....	77
Total to corresponding date..	12,491	13,265	86	25,842

Increase for the week .....Rs. 31
Decrease to date .....Rs. 1,627

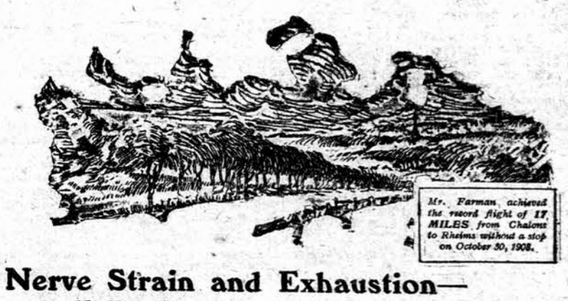
Hot Rolls

are more digestible if made with the aid of Brown & Polson's 'Paisley Flour' instead of baking powder or yeast. Simpler to make, too! No uncertainty as to the goodness of the yeast, no time wasted while the dough rises. Bread is ready for the oven in a few minutes and the results are always successful. Give up the old method and try

'PAISLEY FLOUR'

The SURE Raising Powder. One part added to eight parts of ordinary flour is all that is required. Recipes with every tin.

The Flying Man



Mr. Farman achieved the record flight of 17 MILES from Chalons to Rheims without a stop on October 30, 1908.

Nerve Strain and Exhaustion—

Mr. Henry Farman's marvellous conquest of the air is another of those brilliant triumphs of nerve force and endurance which are made possible by the vitalising potency of Phosferine.

The master minds, the leaders of men, have ever been the foremost to esteem the energising efficacy of Phosferine, but *the very importance and difficulty* of Mr. Farman's historic achievement is the strongest possible proof of the supreme rest orative qualities possessed by the greatest of all tonics. Mr. Farman expresses the warmest appreciation for the *permanent* staying power and resistance which Phosferine imparted to his nerve system, enabling him to withstand the severe strain of the unexpected risks and hazards of aerial flight.

Mr. Farman puts it on record that the very superabundance of energy imparted by Phosferine makes for exceptional mental and physical alertness, and in his own case, prevents the ill health and effects of exposure, which would so greatly increase the risks of his experiments.

Stopped and entirely prevented.

Mr. Henry Farman, the marvellous "Flying Man," 92, Rue Avenue de la Grande Armee, Paris, writes:—"I am pleased to endorse the merits of Phosferine as a nerve tonic of the highest quality. As an aeroplanist my nerve system is continually subjected to the severe strain of unexpected risks and hazards, but I have found Phosferine to be a splendid bulwark against all kinds of exhaustion. Your preparation imparts and stimulates a mental alertness and physical energy which has contributed immensely to the success of my aerial flights. Even the most careful calculations are apt to be upset by the effects of exposure, but in my case Phosferine has completely fortified me against all such evils. At the present time I am in excellent health and spirits, both sleeping and eating well, and this desirable condition is certainly due to Phosferine."—February 17, 1909.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
The Imperial Family of China.
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents:—
Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in
DIARRHŒA and is the only
Specific in CHOLERA and
DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—
FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.
The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.
Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne *is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.*

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 25TH JUNE, 1909.] [BOMBAY, 26TH JUNE, 1909

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols...	84 1/4		un chgd
3 do. Rentes ...	97		1-4
4 do. Sterling Loan ...	98 1/4		un chgd
3½ do. Govt Securities....	82 5/8		un chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	24 1/16		1/16
do. do. 2 months' hence	24 1/16		1/16
do. in New York ...	52 1/4		1/4
Exchange on London at Paris...	25.19 1/2		1/2
do. do. do. Berlin...	20.43 1/2		un chgd
do. do. do. New York.	4.88 1/8		un chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2		Since 1st April.
do Short London Bills			1/8
3 months' sight.	1 5/8		
do. Indian Bank Bills			1/8
6 months' sight...	2 1/8		
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/4		un chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	2 7/8		un chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 1/8		un chgd
do. 7-day Market Loans...	2 3/8	1/4	

Amount paid into the Bank of England £200,000.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 27-32d.
Bar Gold (per oz.).—77s. 9d. unchgd.
*Closing Tone of Silver :—Dull.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£	100,000
Gold ,, ...	£	70,000
Silver to Calcutta	£	80,000
Gold to Calcutta	£	10,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots	Quiet.
Futures	Quiet.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Steady.
Total Sales	6,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	500
Imports	.....
Mid-Americans	6·06—05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 11-16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·93	5·95	5·92	5·90	5·88
unchgd.	unchgd.	+01	—01	—02

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·87	5·87	5·88	5·88
—01	—01	—01	—02

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	5,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	5,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain ...	4,000 ,,
Do to Continent	15,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—10·70 +10	
Futures—Month of July 11·22 +14	Advanced on bullish private crop reports and on limited offerings.
Do. Oct. 11·30 +13	
New Orleans :—	
Spot Cotton—11 5-16 +1-16	
Futures—Month of July 11·44 +22	
Do. do. Oct. 11·27 +21	
Closing Tone of Spot—Firm.	
Cotton Stock in London	6,680 Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	31,000 ,,
Do. Exports to Great Britain	27,000 ,,
Do. do. to France and Continent	45,000 ,,
Do. do. to Japan	nil
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	391,000 ,,
Do. do. at Interior Ports	186,000 ,,

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Westerns C. I. F.— London	d. 5
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C. I. F.— Liverpool—Sellers	d. 5 13/32
Months—July-August.	
Fair Red Cocoanadas—C. I. F.— London	d. 4 15/32
Cocoanadas Ginned—C. I. F.— London	d. 4 29/32

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—43—June-July—London—Done.
Red Karachi—C. I. F.—12 3-4—June-July—London—Done.
Tone of Wheat.—Firmer.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—44 3-8—June—Buyers—Firmer.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—44—June-July—Done—Firmer.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujrat, per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship 46 3-8 June-July—Antwerp—Done.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 o/o ex-ship 46 June-July—H. A. and D.—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore 42 1-4—June-July—Antwerp—value
Tone of Rapeseed—Firmer.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 47 1-2 July-August—Antwerp—Done.
Tone of Linseed.—Firmer.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata 44 3-4—June-July—Hamburg—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—7 3-4 unchgd.
Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 6s. 3 1-4d.—Value.
Metals :—

Copper Braziers	£ 69
Yellow Metal	5 7-8d.
Bar Iron—Belgian Ordinary Sizes Antwerp	£ 4 10 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 ℥ F. O. B. Liverpool	£ 12 10 0
Basic Steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India	£ 5 6 0

Arrivals :—
" Hillglen."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [26TH JUNE, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 1st April.
Bank of Bengal ... 4 per cent. ,, 17th June.
Bank of Bombay... 4 per cent. ,, 24th June.
Bank of Madras ... 7 per cent. ,, 2nd June.

Money :—
Borrowers for two months at 3 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
The Exchange Market keeps unchanged but steady. The rates are 1s. 3 31-32d. for T. T. as well as on Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for 3 months' sight Credits. As it was Saturday, there was very little business done. The Eastern rates are quiet.
We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 31-32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 31-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 1-8d.
Do 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 7-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	169 1-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	138
Hongkong—30 days' sight,...	132
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	151 1-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	176 1-4

Government Paper :—
This market opened at 94-1 for cash as well as the Settlement on 30th June, and declined to 94-0, at which there were sellers at the close. The 2nd August settlement kept 2 annas lower. A very small business was transacted to-day. The Calcutta rates were advised as 94-3 buyers for cash, and 94-0 sellers for one month forward.
We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 94-0	sellers.
1st Settlement	,, 94-0	
2nd Settlement	,, 93-14	

Bullion—
Bar Silver was down 1-16d. yesterday in London, the closing rates being 24 1-16 for both ready and forward. There were advices that a small business was put through, and that the market was depressed on account of small sellers. The quotation in New York dropped 1-4 cent. at 52 1-4. Our local market opened at 62-7, ex-duty, for July settlement advanced to 62-8, but declined at the close to 62-6. The August settlement was quoted 12 annas lower. Ready silver (cut bars) was sold at 6 annas below the rate ruling for July, and later on at 4 annas lower. A moderate business has been done to-day.
Bar Gold closes as under :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	3	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	6	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	2	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready (cut Bars) ...	62	2	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	62	6	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	61	10	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
Advices from the American markets report a sharp advance, the decline of yesterday having been more than recovered. Prices locally for New Crop are steadier, but there is still very little enquiry except for early delivery Bengals, of which there are few sellers. Closing quotations are as under.
The demand for ready cotton continues limited and only a small business was reported at Colaba this afternoon. Prices were steady.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	265	Mar. 1910
Good M. G. Broach	257	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	240	Jan. ,,
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	232	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	226	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti	226	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Muttia	216	,, ,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	211	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish	218	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	212	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Bengal	216	Dec. 1909
Fine M. G. Bengal	226	Nov. ,,
F. G. H. G. Bengal	195 1-4	Jan. 1910

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Firm.
Estimated Sales	5,000 bales.
Total Imports	1,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

June-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·99	6·01	5·98	5·96
+06	+06	+06	+05

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·95	5·94	5·94	5·95	5·95
+07	+07	+07	+07	+06

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is firm and prices are advancing.
We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8 2 0	B. T.
September ... — ...	,,	8 12 0	R. T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is steadier with a better demand.
We quote :—

Ready Brown Kutai ...	Rs.	7 3 0	B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujarat ...	,,	7 12 0	,,
Ready Yellow Cawnpore ...	,,	7 10 0	,,
Brown Delhi	,,	7 12 0	R. T.

Poppyseed :—

June-July	Rs.	10 2 0	R. T.

Tone—Steady.

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs.	32 0 0	
June-July	Rs.	6 9 0	R. T.

Tone.—Firm.

Cottonseed :—

Ready	Rs.	23 8 0	

Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :—

July-August	Rs.	6 1 0	R. T.

Tone—Firm.

WHEAT :—
The market is firmer with a good demand.
We quote :—

White Delhi	Rs.	6 5 0	R. T.
White Pessi, 85 p. c. ...	,,	6 9 6	,,
Soft Red	,,	43 0 0	per candy.

LOCAL YARNS—
The market is steady with some enquiry, but the high prices of cotton check business. There is some improvement in the China markets.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,435
India	74
Indian Specie Bank	55

Mills :—

Crescent	103 3-4
Manockji Petit	3,205
New Great Eastern	200
Standard...	1,177 1-2

Presses :—

Indian Cotton	127 1-2
New Berar	505
New Mofussil	735
Volkart's United	585
Sindh Press	660

Miscellaneous :—

Bamankua Manganese	7 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Ordinary.	85
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Preference	149
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	347 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,130
Treacher and Co	610 C. D.

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	585
Tapti-Valley	125 to 127 1-2

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JUNE 26.] [BOMBAY, JUNE 27.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	84 3/16		
3 do. Rentes ...	97 1/4	1/4	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	98		1/4
3¾ do. Govt. Securities...	82 5/8	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	24		1/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 1/16	un	chgd
Do. in New York ...	52 1/8		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·19		1/2
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·44 1/2	·01	
Do. do. do. New York	4·88		1/8
Discount Bank of England Rate	2 1/2	since	1st Apl.
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	1 5/8	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	2 1/8		
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 1/4		
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8		
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1/8	1/4	
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	2 1/2	1/8	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... ...1s. 3 27-32d.

Mails :—
The Bombay mails of the 12th Inst. arrived at Brindisi on the morning of 25th inst.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Quiet but steady.
Futures	... Steady.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	... Quiet.
Total Sales	10,000 bales.*
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 500 ,,
Imports	...1,000 ,,
Mid-Americans	6·14 +03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	... 8 11-16 unchgd.

* Sales increased yesterday by 6,000 bales.

Future Delivery Prices :—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·93	6·00	5·97	5·95	5·93
		+05		

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·92	5·92	5·93	5·94
	+05		+06

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	4,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain	3,000 ,,
Do. to Continent...	5,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—11·84 +10	
Futures—Month of July 11·34 +13	Advanced on bull support and shorts covering and on bullish week-end figures.
Do. do. Oct. 11·43 +13	
New Orleans :—	
Spot Cotton—11 3-8 +1-16	
Futures—Month of July 11·57 +13	
Do. do. Oct. 11·51 +14	
Closing Tone of Spot—Firm.	
Cotton Total *Visible Supply*	2,820,000 Bales.
,, ,, ,, East Indian	127,000 ,,
,, Quantity in Sight	13,270,000 ,,

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales	45,000 Bales
,, Sold on Speculation	1,000 ,,
,, Sold for Exportation	1,000 ,,
,, Amounts forwarded to Consumers	60,000 ,,
,, Actual Exports	6,000 ,,
,, Week's Imports	31,000 ,,
,, Stock	1,114,000 ,,
Surat's Week's Sales	800 ,,
,, Sold on Speculation	500 ,,
,, Sold for Exportation	nil
,, Amounts forwarded to Consumers	800 ,,
,, Actual Exports	100 ,,
,, Week's Imports	1,000 ,,
,, Stocks	11,000 ,,
Afloat American	60,000 ,,
,, Indian	12,000 ,,

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi—43 1-4—June-July—London—Done.
F.-A.-Q. Red Karachi—43—June-July—London—Sellers.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs. No sellers, firm.

AUSTRALIA.

South Australian—No sellers, firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—
Yellow Gujrat per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 46 3-4 July-Aug.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore 42 1-2—June-July—Antwerp—Sellers.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416lbs., ex-ship 47 3-4—July-Aug.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Linseed Argentine La Plata—44 3-4—June-July—Hamburg—Value.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 7 3/4 unchgd.
Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 13s. 7 1/2d.
Months of Shipment—July-August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar.—Quiet.
Rubber :—
Para Rubber 6s. 3 1-4d.—Value.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 22nd June, 1909 as compared with the statement of 15th June 1909 :—

LIABILITIES.	June 15. Rs.	a.	p.	June 22. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,65,00,000	0	0	1,65,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	1,45,46,241	11	7	1,44,25,333	7	5
Other Deposits, &c	16,67,10,219	1	0	16,08,37,547	9	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	8,21,148	7	8	10,68,643	4	7
Sundries	25,57,819	12	6	25,37,412	8	1
Rs ..	22,11,35,459	0	9	22,43,68,936	13	10
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities other authorized Investments ...	2,49,20,920	0	0	2,68,01,523	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	49,67,335	0	0	49,75,084	0	0
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,47,70,991	4	11	4,48,07,454	7	8
Bills discounted, &c	4,28,08,281	9	11	4,30,29,021	14	9
Balances with other Banks ...	2,39,03,684	2	0	2,27,01,092	8	7
Bullion	31,15,252	11	7	32,71,276	3	9
Dead Stock.....	3,854	12	0	3,854	12	0
Stamps	21,04,281	13	1	21,04,715	14	8
Sundries	16,683	8	9	16,757	8	10
	2,27,891	11	3	2,35,602	7	5
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	14,71,39,176	9	6	14,79,49,382	13	8
Cash, &c., at Branches ...	7,39,96,282	7	3	7,64,19,554	0	2
	22,11,35,459	0	9	22,43,68,936	13	10

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	2,17,185	Increase.
Government Balance at Branches	3,38,092	Decrease.
Other Deposits	31,27,328	Increase.
Post Bills.....	2,47,495	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	18,91,352	Increase.
Loans	36,463	do
Accounts of Credit.....	2,20,740	do
Mercantile Bills.....	12,02,592	Decrease.
Cash at Head Office	2,75,297	Increase.
Cash at Branches	3,47,975	do
Percentage 40·67.		

DAILY EXPORTS, JUNE 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Manchester s—5,018 cwts myrabollams P Mathooradas and Co ; 1,112 cwts myrabollams and 110 bales hemp, E Oomersey ; 450 cwts cottonseed, N Peerbhoy ; 504 cwts myrabollams, W Lukhmidas ; 408 cwts gum, G Sojpal ; 25 cwts wax, S Bhimji ; 66 cwts sandalwood, Suchedina and Co.

FOR HULL.

Ben Vrackie s—4,812 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 2,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co ; 1,040 cwts myrabollams A Vurzial, 100 bales hemp R Reeve and Co ; 2,019 cwts cottonseed and 9,975 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—210 cwts condiments, Manockji Poonjiaji and Sons ; 48 cwts condiments N K Jussawalla ; 90½ cwts condiments, Treacher and Co ; 28 bales hemp, Thos. Cook and Sons ; 14 cases bristles, G A Begbie and Co ; 13 bales hides, P E Boyce and Sons ; 124 cwts deer horns, J M Rahimtoola ; 138 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co ; 100 cwts horns, E Mahomed ; 27 cwts fishmaws, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 161 cwts chutney, Nowroji.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Manchester s—800 cwts castorseed and 1,720 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Barbara s—1,040 cwts myrabollams, A Vurzial ; 2,002 cwts mowraseed E D Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales hemp and 1,000 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey ; 2,100 cwts myrabollams, N Khimji ; 12,480 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros ; 1,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co : 14 bales cotton, and 50 bales cotton-waste N Damji ; 85 bales hemp, N Futehally and Co ; 2,090 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co.

Baroto e—11,000 cwts wheat, 700 cwts groundnuts 3,334 cwts rapeseed and 3,280 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros ; 52 cwts gum P Jethabhoy ; 3,000 cwts bone pieces Croft Mody and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Werdenfels s—275 bales cotton-fly, H. E. Bode and Sons, 200 bales cotton-fly J. C. Todiwalla, 2 cases guts Latham and Co., 100 bales hemp, E. Oomersey, 110 bales cotton S. Framji and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Dunster s—15 pyrolusite ore Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Trieste s—1 pot rosa oil A. A. Rahim.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Ben Vrackie s—3,045 tons manganese ore Turner Morrison and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Trieste s—1,209 cwts castorseed A Blaschech and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Delhi s—500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 700 bales cotton The M B Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA

Delhi s—100 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Delhi s—300 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha

BY THE WAY.

MR. DEAKIN'S RETURN.

The Australian Labour Party is not run on the same lines as the one at Westminster, and the substitution of Mr. Deakin's Cabinet for Mr. Fisher's does not connote a startling upheaval in Australian politics. Though cool on the subject of Preference, Mr Fisher has upheld the militia scheme proposed by Mr. Deakin; and he is a good Imperialist, all for maintaining unbroken the old ties. At the same time we are glad to see Mr. Deakin back again in power. Ever since as a young man of twenty-two he rushed like a meteor into the political world under the egis of the late Mr. Syme, he has given undoubted proofs of great patriotism and a commensurate ability. It was he who carried Victoria into federation by his burning eloquence and that he is made of the right stuff is shown by an almost contemptuous disregard for honours and titles that have been offered him. He made admirers by the thousand when he was over here for the Colonial Conference, and Englishmen feel that with him at the helm of State the great destinies of the Commonwealth are in safe keeping.

A POPULAR CORPS.

The boy scout in a surprisingly short time has become a familiar figure in London. Even so early he seems to be within sight of the day when he will be able to saunter along the streets, with his bare knees, his slouched hat, his shirt, haversack, and pole, with out exciting the derision of his small "civilian" comrades. For the training of the boy scout helps him to take care of himself, and he has arrived at a due sense of the dignity of his position. As for his numbers, they are rapidly increasing. When we consider that it is but the other day the corps was started, the total strength now reported, 250,000, is amazing. It suggests many things, amongst them the fact that the rising generation has a fine notion of the beauty of manly independence allied with patriotic responsibility. A boy cannot get better education than that which shows him how to be self-reliant and manly in character. Other reasons apart, this should be sufficient to bring the movement so successfully inaugurated by General Baden Powell its meed of praise and support.

THE MISSING SENSE.

A clever Frenchman, M. Gaston Bonnier, of the Academy of Science, has been making investigation into the defects of man's equipment. He concludes that the lower animals possess a sense of direction, which in man is lacking. One does not need to be a great scientist to realise the force of M. Bonnier's contention. An animals is rarely lost. It can generally find its way home, however distant and complicated the way. But man, placed in unaccustomed surroundings, is quite lost. Deprive him of the friendly policeman, and no amount of cogitation and study of the sun, moon, and stars, will take him where he would be. Remove him from urban streets, and his liability to error becomes still more pronounced. He wanders round and round. A jungle will imprison him, though he be used to its windings. A desert will overwhelm him by its space. If his skin be white, his sense of direction is wretchedly vague.

THE FATHER OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. Talbot, who announces that he will not seek re-election for Oxford University, has been a member of the House of Commons since 1868. He entered Parliament in 1868 at the same time as Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, but Mr. Talbot, after sitting for ten years for West Kent, resigned in order to offer himself for Oxford University. He was immediately elected, but in consequence of the short break he did not become till Sir Henry's death the "Father" of the House, the honourable, though unofficial, position which he now occupies. Years ago Mr. Talbot climbed a step or two up the official ladder of politics. He was Secretary to the Board of Trade for two years in Lord Beaconsfield's last Government. The fact is probably forgotten even by Mr. Talbot's fellow-members of the House, for within the last score of years he has been almost entirely identified with ecclesiastical politics, which he takes very seriously, as indeed a man should when he belongs to the Ecclesiastical Commission for the Management of Church Property, and has a younger brother prominent on the bishops' bench.

FRONT BENCH SOLILOQUIZE.

Mr. Talbot is a Privy Councillor, and consequently, though he has not held a political office since 1880, he is entitled to sit on the front Opposition bench, and no debate immediately or remotely affecting the clergy would be complete until Mr. Talbot, supporting himself at Mr. Balfour's box, and communed with himself on the subject for a time—for he seems to soliloquise rather than to speak. He is of a frail and somewhat melancholy and ascetic type, careless of his own personal adornment, though he always wears the black or brown gaiters which in the last Parliament were, for some obscure reason, always sported by the High Church layman, Lord Hugh Cecil, over whom Mr. Talbot used to watch with a great fondness and admiration, and who may perhaps succeed him in the representation of Oxford University, was never without these gaiters, but whether worn for adornment or mere warmth it was not always easy to say.

WHITSUN.

Although the tripper trade has been anything but brisk in our hillside village this Whit-week, writes a Home correspondent, every preparation was made for a serious campaign. Each afternoon the women of the cottages girt themselves with clean aprons and sat spider-like at their door-ways, whilst coyly peeping from the windows were notices, usually done by hand that "Tea and Hot Water" were provided. In some cases scarlet banners, waving from an upper storey, flung forth the announcement by the one magic word "Teas," embroidered in white. The confectioner went into more detail such as—

Plain teas	6d.
Do. with jam	7d
Do. one egg	8d.

Many visitors managed to "do" one egg, or even a couple, and though the wind was easterly the little ice-cream cart, drawn by a donkey and manned by a local Antonio in a white overall, was fairly well patronised. Our young and handsome policeman, adds the correspondent, found himself constantly occupied in directing frivolous young girls, clad in gorgeous blouses, who were continually getting lost, poor things, in our main street. We have no lady policeman, unfortunately, so that the youths who visited us had to solace the boredom of a day in the country by the aid of comic papers. To see them leaning against walls under a tree full of blossom and reading the adventures, illustrated, of Weary Willy and Tired Tim was to realise to the full the delight of rural things.

AN UNFORTUNATE ANTICIPATION.

One of the telegraphic messages of congratulation sent on June 3 to the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his birthday (he was born on June 3, 1865) from a certain English city of some consequence was addressed "to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Frogmore, Isle of Wight." One has notions of Frogmore as a place of Royal mausoleums, somewhere in the South, no doubt, but not in that particular island. As a matter of exact fact it is in Little Park, Windsor. The Post-office might have been excused for treating a message addressed to the Royal mausoleum as a dead letter, but they did not. They delivered it to the Prince, wherever he may have happened to be, and the Prince sent a very polite reply, in which he made no reference to the disconcerting anticipation of ultimate address.

INCLUSAM DANAEN.

Fair Danae had retired, we're told,
—Derwazzer bund—within a tower,
When Jove came calling, in a golden shower.
You know the myth as well as I,
I only quote it to confirm a
Belief that many types apply to Burma.
At Myitkyina upon the prow
Sits Jason poring o'er a ledger,
The same old fleece, his Argo now a dredger.
And Helen sails across the lawn,
—Her dress suggests that Paris gowned her,—
While apolaustic chokras fawn around her.
Our Solomons still undermine
The trade of non-Semitic loafers,
And Cleopatras still recline on sofas.
Xantippe, Queen of Eastern shrews,
On points of precedence will heckle,
Or blame her partner if she lose a shekel.
And other names you'll call to mind,
But if you mention Messalina,
Take care the lady doesn't find you mean her!
—J. M. S., in the "Rangoon Gazette."

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR FOR THE SKIN
COOLING, REFRESHING, SOOTHING
To the FACE and ARMS in hot weather: prevents Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Redness, Roughness; heals insect bites, irritation, etc., and produces SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN. Warranted Harmless: its genuineness ensured by the official stamp. Bottles, 2s. 3d. & 4s. 6d., of Stores, Chemists and ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

SAINT-RAPHAËL
TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.
Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.
DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.
CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.
COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for Madras.—PHILLIPS & Co. Agents in Bombay.
DUMOULIN & Co. Agents in Pondicherry.

8,000 Doctors Recommend
Coleman's Wincarnis for exhaustion, nervous debility and especially during convalescence after a lingering illness. Its great value lies in its unique power of invigorating the blood and thus supplying new strength and stamina to the entire system. Its wonderfully bracing, tonic effect prevents both physical and mental breakdown and fortifies the body against infection and disease.
Coleman's Wincarnis is recommended not only for those who are weak but to those who are comparatively hale and hearty; its use is of incalculable value whenever the weakening, depressing influences of hot climate, etc., are at work.
Sole Manufacturers—COLEMAN & Co., Ltd., Norwich and London, England. Agents in all the principal towns in India and Burma.
WINCARNIS

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, SYDOWA, and POONA
VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.
This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, nightly disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.
VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.
Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.
CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

CRYOLITE IN GREENLAND.

An interesting paper on this important mineral was read by Mr. C. F. Jarl, of Copenhagen, at the International Congress of Applied Chemistry. Cryolite received its name from its remarkable property of melting like ice in the flame of a candle. It occurs in workable quantities only in one place, Ivigtut, in South-West Greenland, where it is found in the granite rocks. The deposit of cryolite is some 150 yards long by 65 yards broad, and it extends to a depth of 43 yards. It is worked by Danish labour, and after the ore has been roughly hand-picked it is shipped to Denmark for further manipulation.

ITS USES

Cryolite is a double fluoride of sodium and aluminium and as worked in Greenland contains 20 per cent. of other matter, iron, galena, etc., with a certain amount of silver. It was formerly largely used as an ore of aluminium and as a source of soda. There is now a considerable demand for it in the manufacture of opalescent glass. Cryolite is also used in the electrolytic production of aluminium from other ores of this metal. Aluminium was first obtained in the metal state in 1885, by Mr. Allan Dick, who fused cryolite with sodium in a crucible lined with magnesium. As illustrating the large quantities of this mineral used it may be mentioned that in 1875 thirty-three cargoes of it were shipped from the Ivigtut mine.

CURIOUS HABIT OF LYRE-BIRD.

It is well known that the male lyre-bird consorts with two or three females. And it has been generally believed that each of the latter built its own nest, and laid the solitary egg which is usually found in each. In a recent issue of the "Emu" Mr. L. C. Cook gives reasons for doubting this view. He thinks rather that each little company of three or four only produces one nest. Only one of the females, that is to say, breeds in any year. The chief argument for this is that, in spite of very careful search, no more than one nest has ever been found in the bushes haunted by one of these companies. In the few cases in which two eggs are found in a nest it is thought that two females have happened to lay in the same year. The lyre-bird is one of the most typically characteristic birds of Australia.

[illegible]ES IN WREN'S NEST.

[illegible]ng case of a humble bee taking possession of a wren's nest is recorded by the Rev. W. M. [illegible]he "Field." Under the moss of the [illegible] cells with honey were found. The [illegible]ned two wren's eggs. Only one bee [illegible] doubtless this was a solitary female [illegible] survived the winter, and was starting unaided a new colony. It would be interesting to know how birds and bees agree when the latter become numerous. Many birds are great bee-eaters, but we do not [illegible] of the wren is one of them. In some countries wasps are known to make their nests in, or on, those of birds, and it has been suggested that they protect the birds from certain enemies.

CHERRIES.

As a cultivated fruit the cherry is of Eastern origin. The first garden cheeries, as well as the name, have come from an old Greek town on the southern shores of the Black Sea. The name of the colony was Cerasos, and the inhabitants cultivated the cherry. So in Greek the cherry became Cerasos, in Latin Cerasus, in French Cerise, in English Cherry. Pliny relates that the Roman general Lucullus, conqueror of the great Mithridates, brought the cherry from Cerasos to Rome. A tree laden with fruit is said to have adorned his triumphal procession. In the course of the next 120 years the culture of the cherry had spread far and wide, and reached even remote Britain.

WORMS OF CORAL REEF.

The natural history of certain worms inhabiting the coral reefs of tropical regions is a very remarkable one. The Palolo of the Pacific, which swarms about the last quarter of the moon in October and November, and is so greatly relished as an article of diet by the natives, has been described on a previous occasion. In a recent publication of the Carnegie Institution, Washington, Mr. A. G. Mayer describes the breeding swarms of the Atlantic Palolo. These worms swarm within three days of the last quarter of the moon between June 23 and July 28. This swarming has hitherto only been observed at Tortugas, off the coast of Florida.

THE SWARMING.

The worm lives in crevices in the dead coral of the reef, or the limestone of the beach rock. Before sunrise on the day of swarming the worms crawl out backwards from their burrows till the last 150 segments of their bodies are outside. These contain the eggs or sperm cells. By means of a vigorous corkscrew-like motion the exposed parts of the bodies are broken off, and rise to the surface. As the light of the sun falls on them these floating worms contract violently, the sexual products are cast out, and the shriveled up skin sinks to the bottom. The eggs are fertilised in the water, and the young worms, after an interval of freedom, betake themselves to a sedentary life in the coral reef.

BIRD MYTHS.

A good deal of fresh light has been thrown of late years upon the habits and propensities of certain species of birds, and there can be no doubt that knowledge about them is both more general and more accurate than it was a quarter of a century ago. It is the exception nowadays to hear of the insectivorous nightjar being persecuted in England in the preposterous belief, almost universally prevalent since the days of Aristotle and Pliny, that it sucks the milk of cows and goats; or of the equally harmless yellows bunting being caught and tormented to death because of the disgraceful tradition, long current in southern Scotland, that this delightful and wholly innocuous bird is of the devil's special brood, intent upon disseminating disease among human beings and cattle. It is good to get rid of such myths as these, which are equally discreditable to our common inteligence and humaneness, but it is mischievous to run to the other extreme in attempting to whitewash characters of dubious integrity. Some writers even spoil a good case by special pleading on behalf of notorious marauders.

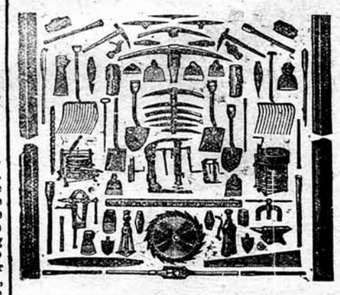
THE PREDATORY ROOK.

That is the blemish in M. Otto Herman's book on "Birds Useful and Birds Hermful," which Miss J. A. Owen has translated and done something to adapt to British conditions of crop and climate. For instance, opinion among practical and unbiassed observers of the habits of the common rook is divided as to whether it does more harm or good to the farmer by its mixed diet. A good view is that the balance of good and ill varies in different districts. Much depends upon environment, immense flocks of rooks have been seen streaming into treeless Caithness from over-sea during the winter months, alighting in the stack yards, tearing great holes in the attenuated corn stacks, in which the snow lodges, and thawing, destroys an immense quantity of grain besides what these black brigands consume. Some such spectacle as this may have prompted Linnaeus not prone to give misleading titles, to name the rook "Corvus frugilegus" the corn-gatherer. The late Professor Newton, always inclined to give any bird the benefit of a doubt, could not make up his mind upon the evidence, and pronounced to be "eminently discreditable to the numerous agricultural societies of the United Kingdom" that the question had not been settled long ago by systematic observation. No such doubts are allowed to affect the verdict of M. Herman and Miss Owen, who affirm boldly that "the harm done is outweighed a thousandfold by the good which rooks do in the destruction of insects." A thousandfold is a good lot, isn' it?

THE HOODED CROW.

Still more is one made to pause before accepting the guidance of these writers by their advocacy of the hooded crow, to which they give a place among birds "chiefly useful." Now, of all the fowls of the air, probably none is less entitled to consideration than the hooded and the carrion crows. M. Herman admits that the first steals chickens, kills leverets, robs nests, destroys young maize, devours fruit and quantities of young game. But then, says the special pleader, as to chickens—"the good mother-hen flies at the marauder and raises a cry that brings out the people of the house. . . . and the crew has to beat a retreat . . . or run the risk of having a wing broken by a stone, a rolling-pin, or other missile." And so on through all the list of admitted misdemeanours, against which is to be set the fact that the culprit will eat worms, grubs, insects, and mice.

If you wish your children to be healthy and strong feed them on NESTLE'S MILO MALTED FOOD.
Sample and pamphlet free on application to Messrs. TOTHILL SHARP & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.


HIGH-CLASS TOOLS
FOR MINERS, CONTRACTORS, AND AGRICULTURISTS.
HAND AND POWER BORING MACHINES FOR ROCK & COAL.
"HARDY" DRILL STEEL.
THE HARDY PATENT PICK CO., LTD.
SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

TIRED,
WORN-OUT, RUN DOWN.

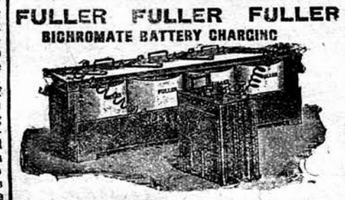
Conditions we so often find in, and so often are we unable to find a cause. We grow tired over ordinarily easy work, old before our time, listless and lifeless and without energy or ambition. Appetite grows poor, sleepless nights are passed, no desire for work or pleasure. Then troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, liver, bowels, blood, in fact, the entire system is undermined and overcome. Such an array of system is appalling—but liability of same is certainty. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious and do deadly work with little warning. At the first sign of the smallest symptom of nerve disorder get in touch with that King of all remedies,—
Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.
Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.
FREE.—In order to prove the abovementioned effects a trial bottle lasting for two days will be forwarded post paid to any person sending two annas postage stamps. Read these evidences.
J. R. Gaikwad, Mamlatdar of Sakri, writes that "Please send two bottles of Prof. James' Electro Tonic Pearls by V. P. P. as soon as possible. They give good effects."
Mr. J. C. Britto from Ponda, writes that—"Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls did me more good than all other medicine or Pills, or the most marvellous Electric belt, that would be produced. Please send immediately two bottles of it."
M. N. Venkataramier, Pleader from Kulitala, writes that I feel some good effect from Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls. Kindly send one more bottle of it, per V. P. P."
Santokhsingh, B.A., Law Professor, Police Training College, Moradabad, writes: "I have tried two bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and have found them very useful. Please send two more bottles of it, per V. P. P."
Please write clearly.
Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.
3 Bottles Rs. 5-8-0. V. P. P. extra.
ADDRESS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.
No. 154, Juma Masjid, BOMBAY,
Druggist and Chemists.

Meridian Watch Co.
PRECISION WATCHES
IN METAL, SILVER, AND GOLD CASES
The Leading Watch Co. IN INDIA.
New Illustrated Catalogue Free on Application.
Watch Repairing Department under European Supervision.
G. A. CHARPIE & Co.,
BOMBAY.

SHAW, WALLACE AND CO.,
BOMBAY
AGENTS FOR:
ARTHUR KOPPEL'S
LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL

LARGE STOCK OF:
STEEL RAILS, STEEL SLEEPERS
Switches, Tipping-Platform Waggons
TURNTABLES, WHEELS-AXLES, AXLEBOXES
Patent Rollerbearings, Locomotives, etc.
For Immediate Supply.

FILLED AT THE SPRINGS, BUDA-PEST, HUNGARY

FULLER FULLER FULLER
BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING

You connect the Accumulator at night; it is Fully charged in the morning.
Worldwide Unsolicited Testimonials.
"As a convenient means for charging Motor, Bicycle or Car Accumulators at home, the new sets introduced by Messrs. Fuller of Wick Lane Works Bow, London, would be hard to beat."—"The Motor."
Fuller Accumulator, Trembler and non-Trembler Patent High Speed Coils.
Fuller Magnetos, High Tension Standard and Self Starting Model. Made Five World's Records.
Fuller Leclenche Combination, Dry, Latent, Motor-Capsule and Universal Batteries, Fuller Fans, Fuller, Test Lamps, Carriage Electric Lamps, Switches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Ignitialities and Motor Accessories.
JOHN C. FULLER & SON, BOW, LONDON
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
D. R. DADY,
Church Gate Buildings, BOMBAY.

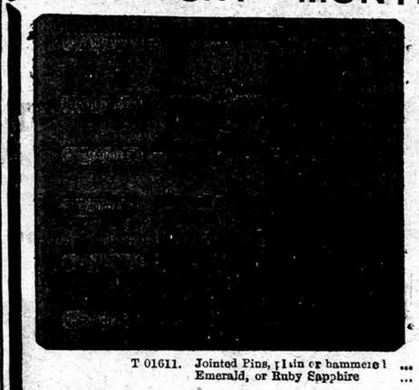
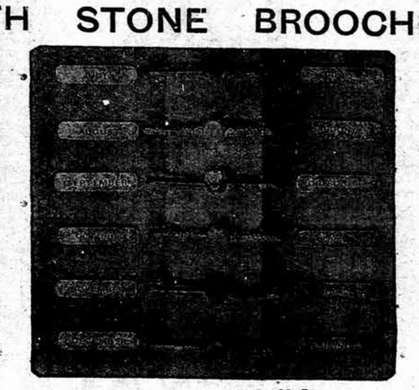
MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as from one to the first odd, of any irregularity of the System, a timely dose may be administered. Three who use them recommend them, more than enormous sale. All Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

SANTAL MIDY
These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.
Each Capsule bears the name MIDY
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.
Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

KEATING'S
WORM TABLETS
A purely Vegetable Specific. Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.
Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children.
To be obtained of all Druggists.
Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING
London, Eng.

C & B
BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT
TABLE DELICACIES.
Sole Agents for Lea & Perrins' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PICKLES, SOUPS, JAMS, JELLIES, POTTED MEATS, MALT VINEGAR, SALAD OIL.
Celebrated Oilmen's Stores.
In Special Tins.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL.

LUCKY MONTH STONE BROOCHES.

T 01611. Jointed Pins, Pearl or Diamond Emerald, or Ruby Sapphire ... ... Rs. 22-8 ... ... Rs. 33-12


T 1653 Amethyst and Pearls Rs. 87-8.

T 0441 Opal half hoop Rs. 75.

T 0462. Pearls. Rs. 63. Turquoise. Rs. 52-8.

S 1121. 18-carat, Pearls. Rs. 88-8.

T 329. Turquoise or Pearl. Rs. 28-8.

S 3038. Earrings, Pearls, and Oilvines. Rs. 72 pair.

T 1453. Pearl and Gold Bow, Rs. 52-8.

T 1734. Gem Centre M.O.P Enamel Pansy Month Stone Lace Brooch. Rs. 24.

S 2483. Locket. Rs. 21.

T 1450. Set of 4 Turquoise Blouse Brooches. Rs. 19-8. Set with Whole Pearl. Rs. 65.

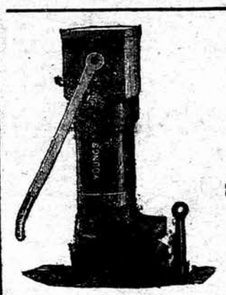
Jan.	...	Garnet
Feb.	...	Amethyst
Mar.	...	Bloodstone
Apl.	...	Sapphire
May.	...	Emerald
June	...	Agate
July	...	Ruby
Aug.	...	Sardonyx
Sept.	...	Chrysolite
Oct.	...	Opal
Nov.	...	Topaz
Dec.	...	Turquoise

ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO A DISCOUNT OF 10 PER CENT. FOR CASH OR V.P.P.
MARCKS & Co. LTD., BOMBAY & POONA.

DINNEFORD'S
The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.
The Physicians' Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.
Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
MAGNESIA

MAKE YOUR OWN AERATED WATER.
NO TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE REQUIRED.
PERFECT FILTRATION
INSIDE CARBONATOR.
On our Machine it is just as easy to make Soda Water as it is to simply filter water in the ordinary way.
Complete Installation, including Bottles, Essences, Carbonic Acid Gas, etc., only £63 16s. 6d. c.i.f. all principal Indian Ports.

Flugel's Machine "B," with Codd's Bottler, £32.
WRITE FOR OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET.
FLUGEL & CO., 21 LIME STREET, LONDON, E.C.


YOUNGS,
RYLAND STREET WORKS.
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
HYDRAULIC LIFTING JACKS
Ship, Bridge, Traversing Locomotive, Pulling, Carriages Lifter and other Types,
Pulley Block,
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE ENG-721

BROADBENT WESTON CENTRIFUGALS
FOR TEA PLANTERS.
SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUES.
THOMAS BROADBENT & SONS, LIMITED,
HUDDERSFIELD, ENGLAND.
MACHINES STOCKED BY MESSRS. MARSHALLS, SONS AND CO., Ltd.
MARSHALLS BUILDINGS, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY

"GREATEST OF ALL LARGE OR SMALL."

THE HAMMOND No. 12.
Absolute Visible Writing.
Polychrome Ribbon Attachment, enabling operator to write in two colors.
35 LANGUAGES IN 216 STYLES TYPE ON THE ONE TYPEWRITER.
THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER AGENCY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

NEW MODEL ENGLISH GUNS.

Direct from the makers at lowest prices.
Superior far-killing Double Breechloaders from £ 8-10-0 each; latest model Rifles, Revolvers, etc. Illustrated price list post free. J. James and Reynolds, George St. Minories, London, E.C. England.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER
ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.
Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

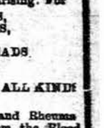
A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.
If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.
Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.
It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.
TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 18, 1903.
IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the Family Doctor the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."
Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

WARRANTED TEN YEARS.

We despatch direct from our Coventry factory to any Home, on ten days' approval, our highest grade Mead Coventry Flyers at less than lowest manufacturers' prices. Absolutely British-made throughout, and guaranteed longer than any other make.
LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £9
Coaster Hubs, Variable Gears, Best Makes of Tyres, Crabbe Inverted Rim Brakes and all latest Improvements.
Packed and Delivered Free to any part in the World. We guarantee safe delivery.
ACTIVE AGENTS wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once for our liberal terms, sufficient postage, and for Art Catalogues and our Special Offer, by return post.
MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT 323 LIVERPOOL

Clean Cool Comfort for the Skin.

Natures secret for a clean healthy skin is ICILMA NATURAL WATER this wonderful water contains an absolutely new principle that does away with the necessity for greasy or starchy skin foods, glycerine, herbs or essences. The Icilma principle is to so cleanse and stimulate the natural energy of the skin that this is able to resist heat, cold or age.
Icilma
[pronounced—eye-silma].
All Icilma Toilet preparations are made with Icilma Natural Water and for giving tone and transparency to the skin, preventing and curing irritations from cold, wind, heat or insect bites, and after shaving they are supreme. Nothing else known will give the same clean cool comfort, healthy transparency and velvety softness as Icilma.
ICILMA NATURAL WATER.
ICILMA FLUOR CREAM.
ICILMA SOAP. ICILMINE
Of all good Chemists and Stores,
ICILMA CO., Ltd., London, E.C., England.

PROVED BY 100 YEARS USE.
DEROBERTS'
POOR MAN'S FRIEND OINTMENT
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
DEROBERTS'
ALTERATIVE PILLS
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER.
OF ALL CHEMISTS 1/1½ & 2/9 EACH
BEACH & BARNICOTT LTD BRIDPORT.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra. on 29 June, 2017

LAST OPPORTUNITY. DON'T MISS IT!

Madame Stanley's SALE

Last Week.

Further Reductions.

Guaranteed all Fresh New Goods in the Pink of Condition.

Fashionable Visiting Gown.

EVENING, WALKING AND VISITING **GOWNS**

AT STARTLING REDUCTIONS.

Paris Model Hats.

COSTUMES & TRIMMED HATS

BELOW COST.

ALL ARTICLES PURCHASED ALTERED FREE.

NOTE !!!

SALE

CLOSES POSITIVELY ON

SATURDAY

JULY 3rd.

CHIC LACE

BLOUSES.

MARKED AT SURPRISING PRICES.

Alterations Free to Suit Purchasers.

No lady should miss this opportunity to be Fashionable and look smart at a small outlay.

hic Afternoon Gown.

MADAME STANLEY & CO.,

Waterloo Mansions,

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

Published by N. R. CHICHGAR, for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, and Printed by N. D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, at No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.